The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,495—New Series.
BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1895.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. COROMANDEL	4499	W. A. Wheler	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	C. Gadd	19th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
BV.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express" are issued by the Company.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at NOON on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th August, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	7th Oct.
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzman	3,042	350	7th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	B. Vidos	4,235	350	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 21, 1895

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

[redacted]

BLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths
dividual requirements.
TICKETS issued available from any Railway
to all parts of the Globe.
AL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, avail-
ute, and allowing breaks of Journey at all
st.
RS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at
ool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris
ontinental Ports and Cities.
PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied
f the World to India.
PONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
EDUCED FARES for Civil and Military
ps via China and America.
GGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Assurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA, Old Court Street. H [illegible]

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th October, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "AMRA," 518 tons, about the 5th October, at 10 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st October, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about the 3rd October, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, about the 3rd October, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, about the 3rd October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, about the 12th October, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th September, 1895.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

BOLTON & COMPANY,

DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

HAVE just unpacked several Cases containing the Latest NOVELTIES from VIENNA and BERLIN, Specially Selected.

LADIES' FANS.
A Most Novel Selection.
From Rs. 3 to Rs. 30 each.

LADIES' FANCY WORK BOXES.
In Plush, Satin, and Leather.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 75 each.

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEF AND GLOVE CASES, IN SETS.
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 each.

BLOTTING AND CARD CASES.
In Morocco and Russia Leather,
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 each.

THREE-CORNER LOOKING GLASSES.
In Plush and Leather,
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 each.

ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.

ICE PITCHERS, BUTTER POTS,
FLOWER VASES, CHILD MUGS,
CAKE TRAYS, PRIZE CUPS.
TEA SETS.
CENTRE PIECES. ICE PAILS.
JAMPOTS—SALT and PEPPER.
BISCUIT JARS, TAURINES,
ICE TONGUES, CANDLE STICKS,
JARDINIERES, CRUET STANDS,
TANTALUS.

BOLTON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

TO BE LET,

FROM the 1st November next, a Large and Commodious Building, "SEA VIEW," on Queen's Road, Marine Lines, with Three Stories, open to westerly Sea Breeze, as well as open from all sides, and commanding excellent Views. Rent, Rs. 200 per month. Apply to

BOLTON & Co.,
Esplanade Road.

CHEAP TIMEKEEPERS FOR SERVANTS.

WE have lately imported a Selection of CHEAP WATCHES, suitable for Servants, Coachmen, &c., among them being the following :—

Nickel Keyless, Open Face, Crystal Glass stem set Watches	8	0
Nickel Silver, Dust Proof Case, Crystal Glass, Keyless action, with Spare Glass and Main-spring	15	0
The "Poor Man's Watch." Will last for years if treated in a proper manner. Nickel Silver Case, Crystal Face, LEVER ESCAPEMENT, SPARE GLASS and SPRING	16	0
The Original "Bee" Timepiece. A tasty little Clock, and known all over the world as an excellent timekeeper	4	0
Do. do. do. with Alarm	6	8
Our Renowned French Drum 8-day Timepiece. Perfect time recorder and very durable	25	0

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED CLARETS EXCEL ALL OTHER BRANDS.

	Cash.				Credit.			
	Qts.		Pts.		Qts.		Pts.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	12	12	7	4	14	4	8	2
BORDEAUX	12	12	7	4	14	4	8	2
PETIT MEDOC	15	0	8	4	16	12	9	4
SUPERIOR MEDOC	18	0	11	0	20	0	12	4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE	26	0	14	0	29	0	15	10
CHATEAU LA ROSE	35	0	21	0	39	0	23	6
CHATEAU MARGAUX	42	8	23	8	47	8	26	0

SOUND AND GENUINE WINES IMPORTED DIRECT FROM BORDEAUX.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manuacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW STOCK.
BEST MAKES.
LOWEST PRICES.

GENTLEMEN'S Black Calf Oxford Shoes...Rs. 6-8, 7-8, 11 4 p. Pair
GENTLEMEN'S Black Calf Lacing Boots... „ 5-8, 11-12, 16 12 „
GENTLEMEN'S TAN Calf Lacing Boots ... „ 10-8 and 12 8 „
GENTLEMEN'S TENNIS SHOES .... „ 4-0, 5-4, 8-12, 10 8 „

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHRONOMETRICAL CHRONOGRAPHS.

POONA RACES. 1895.

THE MOST PERFECT AND RELIABLE CHRONOGRAPHS ever made. Their simplicity, their never-failing action, their scientific accuracygive them 50 per cent. better value than the prices at which they are really offered. Most carefully tested and rated chronometrically, and the usual guarantee for two years accompany all of them.

We respectfully invite the attention of Sportsmen and others requiring reliable Watches for calculating the minutest fraction of time to the following list of these useful Recorders :—

		Rs.
METAL.—	Nickel Silver Case, Crystal Face, Keyless Chronographs, with Minute Recorder, no Watch...Rs. 35, Rs. 55, and	65
	Nickel Case, Crystal Face, Keyless Watch and Chronograph	65
	Nickel Case, Crystal Face, Keyless Watch and Chronograph with Minute Recorder	85
SILVER.—	Silver Cased, double Crystal Keyless Watch with Chronograph on the reverse side	75
	Silver Cased, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch with Chronograph	100
	Silver cased, Hunting do. do.	110
	Silver cased, ½ Hunting do. do.	115
	Silver cased, Crystal Face, Keyless Watch and Chronograph with Speed-timer at ¼ mile distances	140
	Silver cased, Crystal Face, Perfection Watch, Chronograph and Minute Recorder, a very high quality movement...	215
	Silver cased, Hunting do. do.	225
	Silver cased, ½ Hunting do. do.	230
GOLD.—	Gold cased, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch with Chronograph, medium size of a Gentleman's Watch	185
	Gold cased, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, same size as above	230
	Gold cased, Hunting Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph, very superior movements, the perfection of a Watch for a Sportsman, full size	440
	Gold cased, Hunting, Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder. A Connoisseur of Mechanical Perfection will more than appreciate the excellent qualities of this superb Watch	625
	Gold cased, ½ Hunting do. do.	650

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SAVARESSE'S CAPSULES, SANDAL or COPAIBA.

MADE of Membrane. Free from objections to all Gelatine Capsules. Cure Urethral complaints without Stomach disturbance.

SOLD by all First-class CHEMISTS in INDIA.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

GREAT COAT CLOTH

FOR Military and Police Great Coat Cloth of all the regulation colours and qualities, apply to the

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS (Non-poisonous). Specially prepared ; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS. Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

LONDON, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, AND BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED in LONDON, 1815. In INDIA, in 1842.)

AGENCIES IN EVERY STATION.

THE OLDEST WINE MERCHANTS IN INDIA

C. P. AND CO.'S BRAND

Is Sold by every Respectable Trader.

Note our REDUCED PRICES, the lowest compatible with Quality.

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Bottles Credit. Rs.	a.	Per Doz. Bottles Cash. Rs.	a.
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	106	0	98	0
BINET, FILS & Co.'s "DRY ELITE," 1884	77	0	70	0
Wachter & Co.'s "ROYAL CHARTER"	78	8	71	8
Saumur (C. P. & Co.'s)	36	0	33	0
"Dry Champagne," in Hampers of 24 Half-pints	44	8	42	12

And others.

Pints, Rs. 3 per Case, Extra.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

From ROMER and SOHN., VIENNA.

Carlowitzer	25	0	22	8
Ofner Adlersberger	22	0	20	0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

Rudesheimer	38	8	34	14
Hochheimer	32	8	29	8
Laubenheimer	27	8	25	0

BORDEAUX—RED.

LAFITE	44	8	40	4
Larose	30	8	27	12
ST. JULIEN	26	8	24	0
St. Estephe	22	8	20	8
Medoc	19	8	17	12
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	14	8	13	4
Bal and Co's St. Julien	14	8	13	4

BORDEAUX—WHITE.

Santernes	26	8	24	0
Graves	22	8	20	8

BURGUNDY.

Chambertin	42	8	38	4
VOLNAY	30	8	27	10
Beaune	26	8	24	0
LIGHT CHABLIS, White Wine	25	8	23	2

Pints, Rs. 2 per Case, Extra.

PORT.

Old Crusted, some Years in Bottle	48	8	43	14
OLD TAWNY, Delicate and Soft	48	8	43	14
INVALIDS' Gold Capsule	34	8	31	4
INVALIDS' (NIXON & Co.'s)	27	8	25	0
WHITE PORT, Grand Wine	32	8	29	8
MENERES' White Port	26	0	24	0
DOURO PORT (Clode & Baker's)	28	8	25	14
Spanish Port	20	8	18	14
VINO SACRO, SACRAMENTAL WINE	38	8	33	12

MADEIRA.

East India, BLACK Capsule	54	8	49	4

SHERRY.

AMONTILLADO, A-I	52	8	47	8
Do. Black Capsule	50	8	45	8
Amoroso	38	8	34	14
Invalids'	38	8	34	14
MANZANILLA, very Dry	32	8	29	8
LA TORRE, a NATURAL SOLERA	30	8	27	10
Pale Medium Dry, Yellow Capsule	28	8	25	14
VINO DE PASTO	28	8	25	14
DINNER SHERRY	23	8	21	6
Marsala, Virgin	24	0	21	12

COGNAC.

RARE OLD, Black Seal (20 years' old)	56	8	52	0
Four Stars (C., P. & Co.'s) * * * *	50	8	46	10
Three Stars do. * * *	46	8	43	0
Two Stars do. * *	43	8	40	6
ONE STAR do. *	40	8	37	10
MARQUES DE MISA'S SPANISH BRANDY	33	0	31	0
LESTANGE & Co.'s * * * in Hock Bottles	26	0	24	0
Louis Bechade's Fine Old Brandy	29	8	27	12
OTARD DUPUY'S "V.S.O.P." (20 years' old)	60	0	54	0
Lefavre & Co.'s * * *	24	8	23	4
Do. *	23	8	22	4
Do. * In cases of 2 dozen Flasks	......		25	4

WHISKY.

SPECIALITY.

	Per Doz. Bottles. Credit. Rs.	a.	Per Doz. Bottles. Cash. Rs.	a.
C., P. & Co.'s SPECIAL BLEND of SCOTCH WHISKY	30	0	27	0
Do. "PALL MALL," 11 years old	42	8	39	8
Carlton, 11 years old	50	8	46	10
Do. 5 " "	45	8	42	4
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLE (Scotch)	38	0	35	6
Do. do. do. (Irish)	38	0	35	6
BRODIE & Co.'s Black "Squat Bottle"	35	8	33	4
FAMOUS OLD SCOTCH Black "Dumpy" Bottle	28	0	26	8
THE OLD SMUGGLER GAELIC	31	0	28	0
Glentromie, Special Blend	32	0	30	0
Kilmarnock OLD SHIP Brand	33	0	30	8
C. P. & Co.'s "CROWN BRAND" Old Highland	29	8	27	12
CAMUSLYNIE "SMA GLEN" 5 years old	30	0	27	0
PETER FORBES' WHISKY	22	8	20	8
C. P. & Co.'s "FINEST OLD" IRISH	32	8	30	8
Do. "CROWN" do.	29	0	27	4
Roy Macleod's FINE OLD SCOTCH	26	8	24	

SPIRITS.

Very Fine Old Jamaica	33	8	31	0
Pineapple	31	8	29	0
Old Tom, London, Finest, Imported	30	8	28	10
Dry Gin do. do.	30	8	28	10

LIQUEURS, &c.

Chartreuse, Green	132	0	120	0
Do. Yellow	106	8	96	0
BENEDICTINE	84	8	76	8
Curacao	72	8	66	0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA (Luxardo's)	66	8	60	0
CHERRY BRANDY (Peter Heering's)	56	8	51	0
KUMMEL, Finest "Riga"	50	8	46	8
Angostura Bitters	63	8	57	0
ORANGE BITTERS	36	8	33	8
Vermouth (Noilly, Prat & Co.'s)	24	8	22	4
STONE'S, the very best Jamaica Ginger Wine, net	18	8	......	

ALSO—

Peach, Orange, and Apricot Brandy, Milk Punch, &c

Pints, Rs. 3 per Case, Extra.

SPIRITS IN BULK.

	Per Gallon Credit. Rs.	a.	Per Gallon Cash. Rs.	a.
Very Superior Old Highland Whisky	16	12	15	4
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, F.H.M.	13	0	11	12
Finest Old Matured Irish, "F. O. M."	13	0	11	12
One Star Cognac *	15	4	13	12
Two Star do. * *	16	4	14	12
FINEST LONDON OLD TOM GIN	11	12	10	12
Do. Dry Gin	11	12	10	12
"Camuslynie," 5 years Old, Highland Whisky	13	0	11	12

We can also Supply the above in Quarter-Casks of 30 gallons ; Hogsheads of 64 gallons ; and Puncheons of 120 gallons.

N. B.—Supplied in 1, 2, or 4 gallon Wicker Covered Jars with Plated Taps, if required.

BOTTLE ALE, STOUT, &c.

	Per dozen Bottles. Credit. Rs.	a.	Per dozen ½ Bottles. Credit. Rs.	a.
S. ALLSOPP & SONS' "Red Hand Brand" Light Pale Ale	6	6	4	4
Do. do. do. Extra Stout	6	6	4	4
McEwan's Ale, Bottled in Bombay	4	8	3	4
KUPPER'S PILSENER, the very Best of Pilseners	6	6	4	4
Kopas Non-Alcoholic Ale	7	8	4	2
Guymer's Norfolk Cider, net	9	0	5	8

BULK ALE.

	Per Hogshead, Net. Rs.	a.	Kilderkins. Rs.	a.
Wm. McEwan & Co's "Army Ale"	60	0	30	0
Jeffrey & Co.'s "Edinburgh Ale"	53	0	......	

ALLAKOLLA CEYLON TEA, Re. 1, PER POUND NET.

FREIGHT and DELIVERY added.

Special Terms to MESSES, CLUBS, and the TRADE.

BOMBAY RETAIL AGENTS :—

Messrs. **BEYNON & CO.**, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

AND FELICE CORNAGLIA, East Street, Poona.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BELL LANE,
FORT, BOMBAY.

N. B.—Mofussil Constituents are informed that we Undertake to Supply all their Requirements in Oilmanstores, &c., at Lowest possible Rates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

AN EVENING ENTERTAINMENT
Will be held in the
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE,
In Aid of the Funds,
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 1st OCTOBER.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

I. Part Song ....'Tis Music ....Glover.
THE CHILDREN.

II. Song......................Anchored ....Michael Watson.
Mr. MARSHALL REID.

III. Piano Solo..........Grande Etude in F Sharp..Meyer.
Miss ELLA DOUSE.

IV. Song.....................The First Spring Day.........Lord Henry Somerset.
Mrs. SQUIRE.

V. Plantation Song ...Dance and Sing ....Scott Gatty.
Mrs. SQUIRE, Mrs. MACBETH.
Mr. NICHOLSON, Mr. REID.

PART II.

I. Performance of Indian Clubs.
Mr. SELL.

II. Song ....The Old and the Young Marie ....Cowen.
Mrs. MACBETH.

III. Piano Solo..........Nocturne in E. Flat............Chopin.
Miss ELLA DOUSE.

IV. Recitation ....Prince, a Story of the American War ....
Mr. ACWORTH.

V. Song ....The Deathless Army.........Trotère.
Mr. NICHOLSON.

VI. Plantation Songs...De ole Banjo......................Scott Gatty.
Good-Night.

Mrs. SQUIRE. Mrs. LITTLE.
The Misses MURRAY. Mrs. CHITTY.
Mrs. MACBETH. Mr. REID.
Mr. NICHOLSON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

To Commence at 9 o'clock.
ADMISSION: ONE RUPEE.

Tickets to be had of the Head Mistress; also at the Door.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Steamer "HIROSHIMA MARU," 3,170 Tons, Captain ANDERSON, will SAIL on or about the 11th Oct. for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GENSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.

For freight and further particulars apply to—

TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
(Japan Mail Steamship Co.).
Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 30th September, 1895.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED A. D. 1885.)

AGREEABLY with the Bank's Notification, dated 2nd July, 1894, Dividend Warrants at 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income-Tax, for quarter ending 30th September, 1895, will be drawn in favour of Shareholders borne on the Register on that date and distribution thereof made on the 15th October, 1895.

Dividend Warrants are in course of preparation for which purpose the Register of Members of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 1st to 8th October inclusive, agreeably with the provision contained in Clause 40 of the Bank's Articles.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Head Office, Armenian Street, Madras, 1st October, 1895.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL GIRLS' SCHOOL.

AFTER the DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES, which is coming off TO-MORROW Noon, at the Gowalia Tank Road, is over, Prof D. H. DAVDA will entertain the Ladies present with dexterous Magical Performances.

Fireworks will be let off at the same place on THURSDAY Night, when seats will be reserved for Ladies wishing to see the same on their giving due intimation.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Undersigned invite Tenders for the Supply of 900 Cubic Yards of Clean RIVER SAND for Tank Foundations to be delivered at Mody Bay South Reclamation and laid down as cases for Tanks 70' 0" diameter and 18" high in position as shown on Plan to be seen at the Office of the Undersigned. Tenders must include any preliminary clearing or levelling of the ground that may be necessary, and must be accompanied by a guarantee that the whole work will be completed by the 20th current to the satisfaction of the Company's Engineer under penalty of a fine.

The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort.
Bombay, 1st October, 1895.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, which were held on 23rd September, 1895, and ADJOURNED to 7th October, 1895, will be held on that Day at 3-30 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Medows Street, Fort.

By Order of the Board,
J. N. PETIT & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st October, 1895.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an AUCTION of TIMBER will take place in the KODIBAG DEPOT, near Karwar, from 4th November, 1895.

2. The probable quantity of Timber that will be put up for sale is as follows:—

Teak, 1,740 tons of 50 cubic feet each.

Blackwood,	3	"	"	"	"
Junglewood,	5	"	"	"	"

3. The Timber will be arranged in Lots, and put up to Auction at an upset moderate price.

4. 25 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale.

5. Further information will be given at the time of sale.

E. G. OLIVER,
Divisional Forest Officer, N. D., Kanara.
Divisional Forest Office, N. D., Kanara, Camp Dharwar, 15th September, 1895.

ASQUITH & LORD,

AGENTS IN BOMBAY FOR
"DR. JAEGER'S"
PURE NATURAL WOOL
—HOSIERY—
LADIES & GENTS' DEPTS.
Revised Catalogue on Application.

ASQUITH & LORD,

OUTFITTERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 11th October, 1895, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1895.

To declare a Divedend.

To Elect Directors in place of those retiring, but who are elegible for re-election.

To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 30th September, 1895.

N B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from Friday, the 4th, to Friday, the 11th proximo, both Days inclusive.

SNOWFLAKE OIL.

AS we understand that KEROSINE OIL with the figure of a Lamp branded on the Boxes is shortly to be imported into Bombay from Calcutta, we beg to draw the attention of the Public to the fact that SNOWFLAKE OIL, besides having a Lamp in the Brand, also has the words, "SNOWFLAKE and 150°," on both the Tins and Boxes. None other is Genuine.

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York.
Bombay, 20th September, 1895.

KUPPER'S PILSENER

Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.

Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts; Rs. 4-4 per doz] Pts.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LD.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be REMOVED to No. 27, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, on the 1st October, 1895.

A. W. CAMPBELL,
Chief Agent.
Bombay, 28th September, 1895.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that from THIS DAY he will carry on his Business by himself alone and in his Own Name at Nos. 5 and 7, Hummum Street, Fort, opposite JOONAS TYEB'S SHOP.

He also gives notice that he will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any Debts that Mr. H. J. R. HEMMING may attempt to contract in the name of TURNER and HEMMING.

ALLAN F. TURNER,
Solicitor, High Court, Bombay.
5 and 7, Hummum Street, 30th September, 1895.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the SIRDAR KHAN BAHADOOR PUDUMJEE PESTONJEE MEMORIAL FUND are requested to send in the amount of their Subscriptions either to the Bank of Bombay Head Office or to the Branch in Poona.

DORABJEE DADABHOY BOOTTEE,
COOPERSWAMY N. MOODLIAR,
FRAMJEE DORABJEE GHASWALLA,
ABDULLA A. WAHED,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

INSURANCES.

INSURANCE.

FIRE. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LIFE.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894:—
£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to

BOMBAY:—

AGENTS:	BRANCH OFFICE:
Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co., Hummum Street.	OLD SECRETARIAT. D. LINDSAY, Secretary.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors:—
THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, Esq.
W. M. MACAULAY, Esq.
DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL,
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
EMIL POHL	London.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.	
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28	0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE .....One Star.
PINK ......Two Stars.
GOLD......Three Stars.

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.:—
C. DAY & CO., LONDON.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL.......... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople. Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna. Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ½ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, or at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, but no interest is allowed on sums over Rs. 1,00,000.

Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
" " " for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund...................................$	55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under:—

12 Months .... 3½ per cent.
6 Months .... 2½ per cent.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000 DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*____________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BAHADUR CIGARS. CONUNDRUMS.

Q.	A.
Q.—WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like the names of Popular Men?	A.—BECAUSE they are in everyone's mouth!
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Venus?	BECAUSE their beauty is often enveloped in clouds.
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Happiness?	BECAUSE you cannot have too much of them.
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Charity?	BECAUSE their possession brings blessing and peace to mankind.
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like the Sun's Rays?	BECAUSE you find them the world over.
WHY is a smoker of BAHADUR CIGARS like an Ancient Divinity?	BECAUSE he floats to bliss on a cloud.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

LONDON SPRING FASHIONS.

NOW SHOWING
NOVELTIES
IN
DRESS GOODS,
MILLINERY,
STRAW GOODS,
SUN SHADES,
&c., &c.

FRESH DELIVERIES BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	$	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	$	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS. WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 69 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

[ESTABLISHED 1834.]

ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for Short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50 and 55, or previous, in the event of Death, also Granted.

POLICIES issued in Sterling if preferred, the Premium being payable at the Current Rate of Exchange.

PREMIUM Reduced to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.

CLAIMS PAID immediately on Proof of Death.

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Apply to—
KING KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... " 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.	GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.	NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000, which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL.....................£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street),
Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street),
Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for	Six Months......................	4 per cent. p. a.
Do.	Twelve Months	4½ per cent. "
Do.	Two or Three Years	4½ per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India...........................	Commission	⅛th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	"	⅛th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	"	⅛th "

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND................ £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........	Yen 6,000,000	= Rs	1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.............	4,500,000	= "	90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 3,928,000	= "	78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

TO
RAILWAY ENGINEERS
AND
BRICK BURNERS.

BULL'S PATENT
Is the most Economical and most Perfect System for Burning Bricks.

Pamphlet and full particulars can be had from
GORDON, STEWART & Co.,
5, Hare Street, Calcutta.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
PRESIDENCY BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,427½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	12,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,370
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	12. p.c.	160
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	168,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	30
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	710
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	96
Asiary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	100	all	8 per ct.	335
Bombay United	880	1,000	1,000	20	890
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	530
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	880	1,000	1,000	—	315
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Central India	1,000	500	500	25	1,845
China Mills Co Ld	880	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	740
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	965
Coimbatore S and W	2,000	100	100	—	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	685
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	—	dvd Rs15	725
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	730
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	892½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	496
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	525
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	590
Framjee Petit	1,280	1,000	1,000	Nil	590
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	700
Hinganghat Mills	760	500	500	40	880
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	495
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	60	1,340x
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	832½
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	700
Jaffer Ali	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs10	207½xd
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	1,110
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	200
Leopold	2,500	100	102	dvd Rs.10	250
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 25	1,115
Madras United	308	1,000	1,000	100	3,025
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Maneckjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	60	2,700
Mazagon	8,000	250	250	dvd Rs 8	182½
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,300
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250 50	250 50	dvd 4½	—
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	560
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	500
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,485
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	800,xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,030 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,365
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,650
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	860
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	395
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	15 12½	222½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	20	680xd
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	400	500	25	860
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lakhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	735
Wadia Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000	—	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	505

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,600
B.B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,208
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	332½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	15	165
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	145
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	215
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,145
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	90
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,150
French	300	500	500	25	545
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	430
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	97½
Mofussil Co	8,125	400	400	Nil	350
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	160
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25	530
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11¼	136½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	450
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	1,950
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld	371	200	all	16 12	200 210
Volkart	—	1,000	1	90	1,125

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 7½	375
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	127
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,700
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,435
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,650
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		550	5 pr. ct.	2/0
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	243
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co Ld	2,80	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	338
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	8,500	100	100	Nil	..
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	15	147
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	8 pr. ct.	52
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	176
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7½	102
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,900	1,000	20	560
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,080
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	105xd
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1½	28

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	23-8 Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	23-10 "
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	23-5 "
Do. do. new	"	23-3
Australia bar Gold	"	23-8
Bombay bar Gold	"	23-4
Sovereigns	"	18-4
Do, Dragons	"	18-8
Silver ?	"	87-4
Do. 17½	"	87-3
Carolas	"	296-0
Mexican	"	190-8
Franc Piece	"	132-5

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mazagon expected to arrive.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Meeting of Parsee Justices of the Peace, Mazagon Castle, 5-30 p.m.
J. N. Petit Fort Reading Room and Library, 5-30 p.m.
St. Mary's School Boys' Athletic Meeting continued.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Grant Road Branch, Y. M. C. A., Gospel Address by Mr. C. Douglas Green, 8-30 p.m.
Evening Entertainment, Indo-British Institution, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Safari left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Latimbro entered the dock on Saturday, the steamer Gisela on Sunday, and the steamers Mirzapore and Verona to-day; the steamer Thames left it on Saturday and the steamer Java on Sunday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Mirzapore, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., on Thursday, the 3rd instant.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—We would remind our readers of the entertainment to be held this evening at the Indo-British Institution. The programme is an unusually attractive one, and the cause most deserving of the public sympathy and help.

THEFT OF A NECK ORNAMENT.—Nunoobee, a Mahomedan woman, residing on the ground floor of a house, in Memonwade Road, reported to the police, on Sunday, that some time during her absence from home on the previous day a gold neck ornament of the value of Rs. 100, was stolen from a box in her room.

THE HUNDI CASE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, passed the formal order in the *hundi* case. Madhavji Odhavji and Ramji Virji were committed to the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court on the charge of dishonestly disposing of stolen hundies collectively valued at Rs. 1,300.

ASKING THE LADIES.—John Brown, a vagrant, was sent to the Government Workhouse, by Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate. Inspector Gannon informed his worship that Brown was a nuisance, especially to ladies, to whom he went begging at business hours when gentlemen were absent in their offices. He was also seen begging alms at the Cathedral on Sunday.

INFRINGEMENT OF PORT REGULATIONS.—From Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. B. Mackay, Assistant Conservator of the Port, obtained a summons against Mr. J. E. Pickening, master of the s. s. Mikado, on a charge of carrying excess passengers without a survey certificate contrary to Sections 4 and 6 of Act VII. of 1884.

COLLAPSE OF A BALCONY.—A portion of a balcony, measuring 6ft. × 9ft. of a house, on Girgaum Road, suddenly collapsed on Sunday, bringing a man and a woman along with it from a height of about eight feet, but fortunately they escaped with slight injury. It appears that an adjoining house, belonging to a Borah Abdul Jaffer, was being pulled down, and while breaking a wall, the beam of the balcony shifted with the result indicated above.

TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT TO A PARSEE.—Muncherji Shapoorji Khandia, residing at Dhobie Talao, was, on Saturday night, crossing Abdul Rahiman Street, when he was accidentally knocked down by a tram-car and sustained serious injuries to both the hip and calf of his right leg, which necessitated his removal to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The injured man is deaf, and it is alleged that he was under the influence of liquor at the time of the accident.

THE RIGHTS OF PARTNERSHIP.—The case in which Khanbhoy Peerbhoy and his son Badrudin stood charged with stealing goods from the shop of Sorabji Cowasji Mistri, was yesterday disposed of by Mr. Webb, when Mr. Davar, barrister, and Mr. Kapadia, pleader appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Kirtiker, pleader, represented the accused. The matter has already been reported. His worship, in acquitting the accused, remarked that there was no clear evidence of dishonest intention on their part, who believed that they were partners in the shop.

CHARGE OF MISAPPROPRIATION.—Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, recorded further evidence in the case, in which Jethabhai Cullianjee and his son Bhugwandas, stand charged with criminal misappropriation in respect of shares and valuables, to the extent of Rs. 80,000, belonging to Dewkabai, a Bhattia widow. The matter has already been reported, Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law conducted the prosecution while Mr. Brown defended. The case stands adjourned until the 3rd instant.

DASARA.—A special general meeting of the Somavonshy Kshatriya Niti Sevak Mandali was held in the *Holi* Building, at Mazagon, on Saturday, on account of the *Dasara* festival, under the presidentship of Mr. Vinaykrao Raghoba Goraksh. A set of verses, composed for the occasion, were recited by Messrs. Luxuman Narayan Padake and Anant Balaji. Mr. Dadoba Bhasker, the secretary, read an interesting account of the origin of the holiday. Then the president delivered an able and interesting speech, and the proceedings terminated by the distribution of *apta* leaves and *pan supari*.

THEFT BY A MILL SERVANT.—Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, further recorded evidence in the case, in which Haitaram, a servant in the Union Mills, stood charged with the theft of Rs. 4,000. The accused having given a part of this money to his relation Jorappa Goti the proceedings at present were conducted against the latter. Haitaram is now under arrest in Mangalore, and has not yet been brought down to Bombay. The evidence of the cashier of the mill was recorded yesterday, when Mr. Kapadia, barrister, defended. The matter stands adjourned.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m.:—

Polonaise	I'm Brautschmuck	Merzdorf
Overture	Romantique	Keler Bela
Dance	Du Tambourin	Boggetti
Fantasia	Popular Ballads	Kappey
Valse	Jeunesse Doree	Waldteufel
Selection	Faust	Gounod

AN OLD OFFENDER SEVERELY PUNISHED.—At the adjourned Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, Poondlik Massoo, an old offender, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of theft, was placed at the bar to receive sentence. Mr. Justice Starling told the prisoner that he had frequently been committing petty thefts of the property of his neighbours, that he has had at one time as much as ten years' rigorous imprisonment, that if he had been a younger man, he would have given him a flogging and a short period of imprisonment. As he was not fit for flogging, his lordship must give him a long term of imprisonment; and the sentence of the court was that he be kept to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

SIR AND LADY COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.—A large number of friends of Sir and Lady Cowasjee assembled at an early hour yesterday morning, at the Apollo Pier, to welcome them back to these shores after an absence of six months. They arrived by the mail steamer Mirzapore, which came into harbour at 6 a.m. As soon as the steamer was signalled, a large number of Parsees and Hindus went on board the steamer, and as the steam launch with Sir and Lady Cowasjee steamed up to the pier head they were greeted with vociferous cheering by those standing and on alighting, they were decorated with garlands and bouquets of flowers. After this ceremony was over, Sir Cowasjee thanked all present on behalf of himself and Lady Cowasjee, for the trouble they had taken in coming at such an early hour to receive them, and after a hearty shake of hands they got into their carriage, and drove off to Readymoney House, Malabar Hill.

THE GAEN UTEJAK MANDALI.—This institution for the encouragement of native music having been established on the 1st October, 1870, it was considered by some of the members that the 25th year of its existence should be celebrated. The matter having duly received the attention of the managing committee of the club it was resolved to convene a special meeting of the members to sanction the disbursement of the funds required from the accumulated capital, the club having been able to build up a large capital in its successful career. The funds at the disposal of the club amount to something like Rs. 15,000. At the special meeting, held for the purpose, on Saturday last, the president of the institution, Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, explained to the members what was proposed to be done, and after a short discussion it was resolved to sanction an expenditure, not exceeding Rs. 1,200, for celebrating in a befitting manner the twenty-fifth anniversary of the existence of the "Gaen Utejak Mandali."

AUCTION SALE OF MUNICIPAL LAND.—Messrs. Meherji Johnston and Co., yesterday, at 4 p.m., put up for sale, by public auction, a plot of land, in Jijibhai Dadabhai Lane, near Borah Bazar Street, Fort, admeasuring 103 square yards, the property of the Bombay Municipality. Mr. M. C. Murzban, Mr. Pundlik, and other Municipal officials attended to watch the sale on behalf of the Municipality. The bids began with a rupee per square yard, and went up to Rs. 15 per square yard the plot being finally knocked down to the highest bidder Mr. Ebrahim Abdulhoosein Dholkawala, for Rs. 47 per square yard. A narrow strip of land, measuring 21 square yards or thereabouts, was also added to the lot for set forward, and which the highest bidder of the above plot was bound to take up at the same rate. It was knocked down to Mr. Ebrahim Abdulhoosein, at the rate of Rs. 47 per square yard also. It may be remembered that the same plot was put up for sale by public auction on the 6th July last, when the highest offer was Rs. 60 per square yard, the purchaser, according to the conditions of sale at that time, was at liberty to construct on it a building of whatever height he might think fit. But according to the conditions of yesterday's sale, the purchaser has agreed not to erect on it a building higher than sixteen feet from the ground level.

ANOTHER DISPUTE ABOUT MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Pradhan Muraj, a Hindu shop keeper, having his place of business at Masjid Bunder, was brought up on a charge of disorderly behaviour in a public place. The police officer, in charge of the case, informed his worship that on the night of the 28th instant a *gurba* procession was passing the Jakaria Masjid. The police had given distinct orders not to allow the processionists to play music in front of a mosque, but the accused who was one of the processionists told the drummers to beat all the harder when they came near it. This caused some excitement, and several Mahomedans rushed out to see what was the matter. A Hindu police sepoy who accompanied the procession told the accused to stop music until the procession had marched past the mosque. The accused would not listen to this, and being told again to obey the orders of the police he fell on him and struck him with a bamboo stick. The other police sepoy who came to assist his colleague lost a shoe in the scuffle, and the coat of the first sepoy was also torn, and damaged to some extent. In disposing of the case his worship remarked that fortunately the accused's action did not result in a serious quarrel, and he was therefore only fined Rs. 20. The magistrate said if the man was again brought before the court on a similar charge he would not be given the option of a fine, but would be sent to jail. Rs. 5 out of the amount of fine were awarded to the policemen as compensation for the injury done to them.

ANOTHER DEMONSTRATION TO MR. L. MASCARENHAS.—On Sunday evening the people of Colvalle, accorded Mr. Mascarenhas, the editor of the "Anglo-Lusitano," an enthusiastic ovation in one of the halls of Mr. Sudashiv Shankarwagh's newly built house, on Girgaum Road. In response to invitations issued a very large number of gentlemen attended, and the hall was so full that late comers had to stand in the adjoining rooms. A Portuguese band was in attendance. A deputation consisting of Messrs. J. D. Coutino, J. W. Correia, and P. D. Rodrigues was sent to bring Mr. Mascarenhas from his house. Mr. Mascarenhas was received amid thundering cheers and a shower of flowers, the band playing the Portuguese National Anthem. A garland of flowers was placed round the neck of the hero of the hour. Mr. Vincent Mendonca then read an address on behalf of the people of Colvalle. It said how grieved they were at the unexpected turn the Anglo-Castellino case had taken, and how deeply they sympathised with Mr. Mascarenhas. They declared that he suffered entirely in their defence, and thanked him for championing their cause. As a token of their gratitude they offered him a handsome silver cup with a suitable inscription. Mr. Mascarenhas, in thanking Mr. Mendonca and the people of Colvalle, said that it gave him great joy to see the people for whom he had suffered, stick to him in the manner they had done. He believed that in opening the column of his paper to them he was only doing his duty. The "Anglo-Lusitano" was a paper for the poor and not for speculation. In proof of it he avowed that there was no pecuniary gain from the paper but that it just paid its cost. He was glad to see that the people of Colvalle appreciated his services, and he half forgot his recent troubles in the splendid ovation they were giving him that evening. He thanked them for the beautiful cup they had presented him with, and said that it would be to him as a stirring memento of his defence of the people of Colvalle. Mr. Mendonca called for a cheer for Mr. Mascarenhas, the heroic defender of the Colvalle people, and it was given with right good will, the Band accompanying it with a smart tune. Mr. Mascarenhas called for another cheer for the people of Colvalle, which was well responded to. He then left amid the enthusiastic demonstrations of those present.

THE MUNMAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE thirteenth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Munmar Manufacturing Company was held at the registered office of the Company No. 21, Humum Street, yesterday afternoon when Mr. Dharamsey Seskaran presided. The following report of the directors was presented:—The directors have the pleasure of submitting the 13th report together with the audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June 1895. Your directors regret to note that owing to the failure in January last of Goolamhosein Mulji Jeevraj, one of the directors of the company and a partner in the firm of Messrs. Mulji Jeevraj and Co. the late agents of the Company, and owing to the late agents having appropriated several sums of money of the company to their own use, which on the 30th day of June last came to Rs. 50,337-2-4, the company was not able to pay their creditors, and the Bank of Bombay petitioned to the High Court for the winding up of the company and provisional liquidators were appointed. The company was ultimately taken out of liquidation under the resolutions passed and confirmed at the extraordinary general meetings of the company held on the 18th day of April and the 17th day of May last. In pursuance of the resolutions your directors have appointed Messrs. Thakordas Narotumdas & Co, agents of the company and had borrowed Rs. 76,953-8-6 from them and paid off the creditors of the company. In consequence of the abovementioned proceedings your directors regret to say that the company has not made large profits. Out of the profits of this year your directors have transferred Rs. 1000 to the 'depreciation of machinery account' and Rs. 1000 to the "depreciation of buildings account" leaving a disposable balance of Rs. 7596-9-8 including a sum of Rs. 1305-5-1 brought forward from the last year's account. In the statement of account attached herewith the share of the company in the profits payable to your company by the other ginning factories at Dhulia is not included, as the Penkar Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.," and Mr. Cursetji J. Soonawala's factory have not as yet furnished us with the report of the working of their factories. Your directors regret to observe that they are compelled to write off to the miscellaneous expenses account, the sum of Rs 870-13-0 due to the company by the adjusting account, as it is difficult to find out from whom the sum is due and also the time of recovering the same has expired. The profit being very small, the directors regret they cannot recommend the payment of any dividend and a balance of Rs. 7596-9-8 must be carried forward to the next year's account. According to the resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the company held on 18th April 1895 and confirmed at the extraordinary general meeting held on 17th May last, Messrs. Dharamsey Seskaran, Madan Jootha and Ramji Asar retire but are eligible for re-election, and under the same resolutions, the directors have appointed Mr. Thakordas Narotumdas one of the partners in the agents firm, one of your directors, which appointment you are requested to confirm. Your company's factories at Dhulia, Chalisgaon and Kajgaon have been insured. You are required to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration."

The above report having been approved and adopted resolutions in conformity thereto were passed. The customary compliment to the chair concluded the proceedings.

CRICKET.

JOHN BRIGHT C. C. *VS.* RISING STAR C. C.

A CRICKET match was played at Poona between the above teams, which ended in a win for the former by 30 runs on the first innings. Bhicajee Wadia and Tabak played in a capital style and scored 30 and 27, respectively. The ground was kindly lent by the Poona Parsee Gymkhana.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.S. IMPERATOR.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day at 9-30 a.m. from the Victoria Dock No. 7 per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Imperator, Captain John Nicolich, for Trieste:—

Bertoldi, Rev P
Brighenti, Mr A
Chiappi, Rev M
Colombo, Rev A
Domoran, Mr
Feuchter, Mrs and 2 children
Ghezzi, Rev C
Hyde, Surg Lt-Col and Mrs
Hyde Miss
Hole, Rev and Mrs and 4 children
Lane, Col C P
Lehmann, Mr E
Lily, Mr E
Muller, Mr R
Muir Mackenzie, Mr J
Nervegna, Mr U
Ravenshawe, Major and Mrs C W
Steiert, Mr W
Schviors, Mr P
Walendy, Mr C
Wissel, Mr F
Tellery, Mrs and Children and governess
Ziegler, Rev and Mrs T

ATHLETIC SPORTS AT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

THE annual sports, in connection with St. Mary's College, commenced yesterday, and will continue for three days. This institution has been carrying away the champion shield of the Bombay Athletic Association for the last two years, a result mainly due to the care and energy of those who are concerned in coaching up the boys in various physical exercises. The compound of the college was gaily decorated with banners and bunting, the whole arrangements being carried out under the direct supervision of Rev. Brother Haggan and the other Fathers of the college. During the afternoon a fairly large number of spectators turned out to witness the sports, their enjoyment being enhanced by selections of music played at intervals by the college band. A large multitude of people collected outside round the railings of the compound. The whole of the programme, which comprised seventeen interesting events, was gone through creditably by the boys with the exception of a couple of events, which will be played off to-day. The boys were loudly applauded by the spectators, whenever they performed difficult feats smartly. The first event fixed for the morning was bayonet *vs.* bayonet, which was keenly contested, the teams being very nearly equal. The final tie of this event will be fought out to-day. The performances on the parallel bars elicited loud applause from the spectators. The figure-running or musical maze, which was a display only, was gone through admirably; the jingling noise of the cow-bells, tied round the neck of the boys adding charm to the tableaux. Indian club exercise with music was performed with uniformity and without any error. Physical drill with music was gone through in such a manner as to reflect great credit on Lance-Corporal Ward, the instructor. The antics of the clowns caused much amusement to the spectators. The following are the detailed results:—

I EVENT—PUTTING THE SHOT (18 lbs. without following).
A Class: J. Behrmann 1, T. O'Donnell 2, and R. Mc Donnell 3.
B Class, 14 lbs. First Division: H. Guiness 1, W. Fragoso 2, and D. Collins 3.
Second Division, First Party: A. Fragoso, V. Nacharry 2, and H. Pereira 3.
Second Party: D. Alix 1, J. Ayalla 2, and M. McInerry 3.

II. EVENT—THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.
B Class, First Division: H. Guiness 1, D. Collins 2, and W. Fragoso 3.
Second Division, First Party: A. Kelly 1, E. Leao 2, and H. Pereira 3.
Second Party: J. Ayalla 1, W. Pascoe 2, and H. Sheridan 3.
Third Party: V. Godfrey 1, and M. DeSouza 2.
C Class, First Party: C. Conway 1, R. Hogan 2, and A. Bryan 3.
Second Party: A. Coulfield 1, E. Cooper 2, and J. Whelam 3.
Third Party: B Wade 1, M. Fox 2, and B. De Souza 3.
D Class: R. Duncan 1 and P. Malone 2.

III. EVENT—HIGH JUMP.
C Class: R. Hogan & C Malone (tie) and O. Kershaw 3.
A Class: 1 J. Behrmann 5ft. 6in.; and 2 A. Dias, 5ft. 2in.

IV. POLE JUMP.
A. Class: 1 R. Hogan 8 ft. 2 J. D'Assa 6ft. in.
B. Class, First Division 1 R. Mc Donnell 6ft 4in; 2 S. Dias 6 ft. 2in., and 3, W. Fragoso 5ft. 8in.

THE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE Open Championship at golf, writes an authority on the game, has always been conducted on wrong lines. The blue-ribbon for the year has been assigned to the record-breaker of the competition. But the record-breaker is not necessarily the best golfer. He is the best golfing man at the competition by the mechanical working out of the lowest score; but he is not the golf champion. For golf is not a game of one against seventy-seven, as in the spring competition, it is a contest between two players. The Open Championship has always been decided by strokes alone, though for the last four years seventy-two holes had to be played instead of thirty-six. Now strokes counting is a test of quiet, careful play, but it takes away the elements of nerve and dash. It is the mechanical playing against the world, whereas hole-playing is the personal influence of a golfer on one opponent. Accordingly the Open Championship does not bring out real golf.

In the Amateur Championship real golf is played—hole by hole, one man against another. There may be a crisis in the match, when in scoring one would hesitate to risk a long carry over a yawning bunker, because failure there might mean the tearing up of one's card; but when playing for holes failure to carry the bunker would be the loss of one hole only, whereas carrying it would paralyse one's opponent and secure the advantage. One of the most scientific parts of the game is discarded in scoring—*viz.* the stimy. To hole a stimy by screwing or lofting shows the accomplished and strong-nerved golfer; in scoring, the ball of the opponent is taken out of the way. Fine stimy holing brings out a real golfer's skill in match play, and with the nicely balanced mashie that is now a fine art. Though the Amateur Championship is decided by pure golf, it is wearisome, extending over four days. Professionals could not afford that time; to them time in the season is their living.

Now in both competitions a method could be adopted which would bring out real golf and avoid wearisome delay. The elements of carefulness in scoring and prowess in match play can be combined to bring out the real champion, either among professionals or amateurs, in all parts of the game. Let all competitors have two rounds (of eighteen holes each) to play by scoring; but at the end of the second round let each man be allowed to take the best of the scores in the several holes out of the two rounds, to be called his choice score. For instance, if in his first round he takes 6 by making some mistake, but in his second round holes the same hole in 4 by fine play, let him be allowed to mark down 4 as the choice score for the first hole: and so on. This will weed out all the indifferent players, most of whom should never have had impudence and conceit enough to enter upon the competition (wasting so much time in the amateur Competition as it is): while it will at the same time prevent a good player being thrown out by one or two bad holes in either round. Very rarely does a likely champion miss the same hole in two successive rounds. This choice scoring, then will arrange the competitors according to their carefulness in play, after the first days's competition.

The four lowest choice-scorers are the four champion who next day are to fight it out by holes. The first round reduces the number to two (for if a round is halved, they can play on, as do the amateur competitors until one wins a hole.) These to play again for holes to decide the championship. In this way two days suffice for the competition and both elements in golf are thoroughly tested. To the on-lookers this is far more satisfactory. The mechanical scoring day could be to a great extent set aside for quiet play without any onlookers; the champion's nerve would be tested by having a "gallery" behind him at the final.

This plan of contest in the semi-final and final at open championship would tend greatly to check the mania for record-scoring among golf players of lower repute. It is the more necessary the wider the game is extending.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

382-95—Roughton and B—Pedro Salvador Rodrigues vs Narayan Ramchandra and others—Kunderao and S.
420-95—Edgelow and G—Veera Okha and others vs Memon Hajee Ayoob Hajee Abdoor Rahim.

Defended New Long Causes.

203-95—Chalk W and S—Rangildas Tribhowandas vs Uttumram Icharam and another—M H Khan.
391-95—In person a pauper—Dhunraj Moorlidhar Bias vs Rahimtoola Moosabhoy—Payne G and S.
291-95—Muljee and R—Mulraj Khatao vs Runchordas Gokuldas and others—Little and Co.
264-95—Thakoredas D and C—Lukhmibai vs L W G Revett Carnac and another—Little and Co.
372-95—Edgelow and G—Nawazbai vs Soonabai and others—K D Shroff.

Postponed Long Causes.

20-95—M H Khan—Adamjee Karimbhoy vs Abdoolali Karimbhoy and others—J C Cama.
654-91—In person—Visram Jeewan and another vs Thakersey Khimjee and another—Ardesir H and D.
60-91—Nanu and H—Gajanund Bhagwantrao vs Crishnarao Ramchandra and others—Bhaishunker and K and in person.
500-94—Tyabjee and Co—Hajee Abdoolla Hajee Abdul Satar and others vs Abdul Sacoor Hajee Abdul Latiff and others—J C Cama.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BUDROODIN TYABJEE.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

323-94—Wadia and G—Sheriffbhai Gangjee and others vs Dharsey Maneck and others—Framjee and M, and Payne G and S—Part heard.
212-94—Nanu and H—Abdoolally Hyderally vs Abdool Cadir Hussonally—Little and Co.
398-94—Little and Co—Abdool Cadir Hussanally vs Abdoolally Hyderally—Nanu and H.
114-95—Nanu and H—Tribhowandas Mungaldas and another vs Frederick Yorksmith and others—Roughton and B Little and Co and Craigie L and O.
406-93—F P Pavri—Dadabhoy Bhandoopwalla vs Chanda Ramjee and another—Nanu and H and Bhashanker and K.
251-95—Bland and N—Henry John Roby and others vs Champabai—Pestonjee R and K.
7-94—Daphtary and F for pauper—Bai Kassibai vs Khimjee Laljee and another—Payne G and S and in person.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.,

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE AND CO.'s Circular, dated Hongkong September 11, is summarised in the following general remarks:—After the close of the last mail, wires having been received from India of an exceptional firmness in Cotton and of a rise in prices of Yarn ranging to the equivalent of dollars 3½ to dollars 4 more than the level of prices ruling here, importers were very chary of quitting their stocks; on the contrary, some of them were in the market as purchasers, and about 2,500 bales were taken by them mostly from Chinese dealers, who were not averse to selling their holdings at a profit of dollar 1 to dollar 1½ per bale offered them. This sudden revulsion on the part of importers is to be attributed mainly to the report of the shortness of the American Cotton Crop, and as at the beginning of the past fortnight, Mid-American was wired at 4 3-32d. per lb. as against its price in the beginning of previous fortnight of 3 7-8d. per lb., a reflex of this increase was tangible in the prices of English Yarns, which, though sold considerably below the home equivalents, were at once quoted here at $105 as against previous quotations of $96-102. Dealers were, however, slow to receive matters in the light of the views of importers, the counter-consideration brought to bear on the question being that if, as alleged, about 75 per cent, be the condition of the crop reported last month, with about the same condition at that time in previous years the American Cotton Crop has turned out on an average fully 9 million bales, and the shortness reported therefore is considered more or less as premature at the present moment. Moreover the prospects of the Indian Cotton Crop appear to be fair enough from all reports received from the growing districts, and it would not be strange if under all these considerations, the prognostications of Chinese dealers turn out to be true. With this feeling in the market here, though prices under the stress of aforesaid circumstances have fully risen $1½ with evidences of a further firmer feeling at the close, sales have but totalled 5,100 bales as dealers without full confirmation of shortness of crop consider it risky to go in for heavier purchases. The sales comprise about.

1,300 bales of No. 20 sold at Dollr. 77 to Dollr. 83 and 86
500 " " 16 " " 73 to " 82
900 " " 12 " " 66 to " 76
2,100 " " 10 " " 64 to " 77
300 " " 8-6 " " 58 to " 64½

leaving unsold stocks.—After taking into count 9,000 bales arrived and 5,000 shipped to Shanghai and Coast Ports—at 29,200 bales, consisting of 11,600 of 20—700 of 16—2,000 of 12—14,000 of 10—and 900 of 8-6. Exchange on India has fallen to-day to Rs. 194 wire and 194½ post.

In Shanghai with all the above referred to elements in play a rise of Tls. 1½ has taken place, and total sales have amounted to 5,500 bales consisting of 3,000 of 20—1,200 of 16—and 1,300 of 10. Unsold stocks are computed at about 12,000 bales. Exchange on India has been advised at Rs, 270½ wire and 271 post.

In Japan, owing to the rise in Cotton, local No. 20 is quoted at $86 and No. 16 at $85, whilst Indian Coorla No. 20 is quoted at $88½.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. M. BURTON, A.M.S., will accompany the 1st Troop train and on completion of duty will report himself to the P.M.O., Lahore District, Mean-Mear.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. H. JOHNSTON, A. M. S., will accompany the 2nd Troop train and on completion of duty will report himself to the P.M.O., Peshawar District.

THE following Medical Officer will accompany the troops, proceeding to Madras via Poona:—Surgeon-Lieut. F. B. Symond, A.M.S., will accompany the 4th Troop train and on completion of duty will report himself to the P.M.O., Bangalore District.

THE following Medical Officers will accompany the troops proceeding to Bengal via Deolali Depot:—Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel R. Blood, A.M.S., will accompany the 3rd Troop train and on completion of duty will report himself to the P. M. O., Peshawar District.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Argo, 1,970 tons, Captain D Nicholas, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Middlesbrough, (29th August), brought a cargo of Railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Cursetjee Eduljee and Sons.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut-Col and Mrs W J Morse, Lieut. F P C Keilly and 70 deck.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Gisela, 2,643 tons, Captain A Mitis, which arrived in harbour on the 29th ultimo, from Kobe (28th August), brought a general cargo and Mr N Nenveyna, Mr Mayche, Mr Wessell and 14 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s 's Mohammudi, 1,551 tons, Captain F E Hardcastle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda, (18th September) via Aden with a general cargo and 9 cabin and 691 deck pilgrims as passengers. During the voyage there were two deaths amongst the pilgrims from natural causes.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nowshera, 1964 tons, Captain J Forbes, which arrived in harbour on the 29th ultimo, from Calcutta, (1st September), via coast ports, brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Hole and four children, Mr M Fenchler and two children, Miss Clark, Kennedy and maid, one telegraph signaller and 24 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Megna, 754 tons, Captain F Thurston, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Verona, 1,876 tons, Captain E H S Tocque, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong, (14th September), with her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Davidson, Mr R F Nidholson, Surgeon Major Griffiths, Mr M W Mehta, Mr DeConroy, Mr Abdulally, Servant, Mr Ismaljee, Mr Brittlebank, Mr L Fria, Mr J Elias, Mr and Mrs D Rowjee and child, Mr C Fernandez, and five deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 30.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
	PRINCE'S DOCK.					
A	Clan Murray	1373	Elliott	N F		Finlay Muir & Co
C	Naseri	350	Raffin	P Gulf	N F	B & P S N Co
E	Mikado	2306	Pickering	Kurrachee	4-10	F Muir & Co
G	Grosvenor (Bq)	530	Brebner	Mauritius		H S Sidick
K	Simla	1039	Grier	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Pounani	543	Fakeera	Mangalore	30-9	Shepherd & Co
	Sabarmati	548	Ahmed	Bhownugger	1-10	Do.
	Bahaduri	828	Keyzer	C. Mandvie		Do.
	VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	Mirzapore	2158	London	London		P & O S N Co
4	Letimbro	1417	Moreo	China	8-10	C Barboro
5	Coromandel	2383	Wheeler	London	5-10	P & O Co
6	Verona		Tocque	Not fixed		P & O Co
7	Imperator	2343	Nicolich	Trieste	1-10	A L S N Co
8	Gisela	2643	Mitis	Trieste	7-10	A L S N Co
9	Akbar	1441	Baiwin	Not fixed		H C Joosub
12	Eden Hall	2332	Jones	Liverpool	3-10	E Bates
15	M. Tabor	1494	Chivers	Not fixed		J Mackintosh
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Kola	489	Whitehead	Karachi	1-10	M M & Co
	MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.					
	S S Naderi	1878	Macalister			B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Argo (s)	Nicholas	Middlesbrough.
30	Mirzapore (s)	Lendon	London, Sept 5.
	Mohammudi (s)	Hardcastle	Jedda, Sept 18.
	Verona (s)	Tocque	Hongkong, Sept 14.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Dumra (s)	Livingstone	Karachi.
	Megna (s)	Thurston	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Imperator, Nicolich, for Trieste, &c.
" Kola, Whitehead, for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Gisela, for Trieste, &c.
" Letimbro, for China, &c.
" Mohammudi, for Persian Gulf, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
25	Kasara s	Smith	Rangoon, Sept 17.
	Palamcotta s	Windebank	Singapore, Sept 12.
26	Matiana s	Croft	Singapore, Sept 17.
	Goorkha s	Morris	London, Aug 24.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 25.—Steamers Loch Tay, Bombay, Manora, Clan Macintosh and Benares.
Sept. 26.—Steamers Pongola, Africa, City of Dundee and Katoria.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
24	Chindwara s	Bombay.
	W. Hastings s	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.		
23	Shahjehan s	Rangoon.
	Nerbudda s	Calcutta.
	Goorkha s	Calcutta.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 30TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1895.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Cawnpore, Jacobabad, Akola, Amraoti, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and has been steady, or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in the south. Readings are nearly uniform. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been light. This morning the wind velocity has 8 miles an hour at Bhuj and Ratnagiri. The maximum temperature is in considerable to large excess of the average at Khandwa, Indore, Neemuch, Bhuj, Jacobabad, Jhansi, Allahabad and Agra, and in very large excess at Deesa. The minimum temperature is 3 to 4 in excess at Jhansi, Jacobabad, Indore and Khandwa. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and Deesa and the lowest 66° at Neemuch. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and on the Malabar Coast. Heavy rain has fallen at Belgaum (2·24"), over an inch of rain at Trichinopoly (1·89") and Saugor (1·09") and light to moderate showers at Akola, Ratnagiri, Goa, Mangalore, Bellary, Cuddapah Madras, Coimbatore and Negapatam. A small area of low pressure exists on and off the West Coast between Goa and Cochin, and the weather is slightly unsettled. Conditions are favourable for local scattered showers over the country lying to the south of latitude 20°.

The mail steamer Mirzapore left Aden at about 3 p.m. on the 24th and reports having experienced upto latitude 14° 18' N., longitude 51° 44' E., at midnight on the 25th, light to fresh north-easterly to south-easterly winds and southerly swell; to latitude 16° 35' N., longitude 61° 59' E., at midnight on the 27th, light to gentle south-westerly to north-westerly winds, and passing showers at midnight on the 27th to arrival at about 6 a.m. on the 30th, light to gentle north-easterly and moderate to fresh northerly winds and occasional passing clouds.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 30.

Sunday's observations:—Pressure has risen briskly to rapidly over Tennasserim and steepish gradients have appeared over the Andaman Sea; in other respects conditions are practically unchanged. A large low pressure area exists over the Bay, while the readings are uniform over India. Winds are cyclonic around the Bay and blow strongly in Diamond Island, to the west of which station the centre of depression has apparently developed and in other parts of the Indian area the directions are variable and the forces are generally moderate. The mean temperature is excessive except in Madras. The maxima exceeding a hundred degrees is still reported from several places in North-West India. General rain has fallen in Assam, North Bengal and Madras. Scattered showers have fallen in Burma, Bombay, and North-West Himalaya. Dhubri reports four inches of rain: and Tavoy, Diamond Island, Darjeeling, Bogra, Hyderabad, Kurnool and Bellary over one inch

LATER.

Monday's observations:—Pressure has increased throughout the whole of the Indian area, the change being rapid over Burma and brisk along the foot of the hills and in the Indus Valley and Madras. Readings are highest in Tenasserim and lowest over the centre of the Bay, but relatively low readings are also reported from the West Coast and the Punjab. Winds are cyclonic in the Bay, Eastern Bengal, North side of the Gangetic plain and North Punjab, Northern Khandeish and variable elsewhere. The force is fresh in Diamond Island and is strengthening in Saugor Island and moderate elsewhere. The mean temperature is in moderate defect in Madras and in slight defect in Burma, and Bengal and in excess elsewhere. Heavy rain has fallen in lower Burma and moderate in parts of the Penninsula and light in Bengal, Diamond Island reports five; Rangoon four; Bassein, Belgaum, Bijapur, and Nellore over two inches of rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 29th September 1895.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·741
Temperature of the Air	83·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·9
Dew Point	78·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·847
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·0
General Directions of wind *	ESE, N W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	172
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	11·91
" " year	63·91
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th Sept.	0·00

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 30.

Bower, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Infy, from leave, from England.
Laird, Lt, Bengal, R A, 2nd Infy, from leave, from England.
Hughes, Col, Bengal, Comy Genl, on leave, from Nainital.
Hopkins, Lt, Ms, Suffolk Regt. from leave, from England.
Hetherington, Surgn-Major, Ms, A M S, from leave, from England.
Mocrsom, Major-Genl, Punjab, Staff, on appointment, from England.
Bright, Lt, Punjab, R H A, from leave, from England.
Downes, Lt, Punjab, R A, from leave, from England.
Wells-Cole, Capt, Bo, York L I, on leave, from Poona.
Milton, Major, Bo, York L I, from leave, from England.
Chapman, Capt, Bo, Staff Corps, off leave, from England.
Wemyss, Capt, Bo, R A, from leave, from England.
Moore, Major-Genl, Bo, Cavalry, from furlough, from England
Cochcraft, Lt, Bo, Comt, from furlough, from England.
Hojel, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, off sick leave, from England.
Chitty, Lt, Bo, 19th B I, off sick leave, from England.
Carbult, Lt, Bo, R A, off leave, from England.
Anderson, Capt, Bo, Comt Dept, off leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 29.

Barclay, Lt, Bo, 20th Bo I, off leave, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 30.

Milton, Major, K O York L I, off leave, to Nasirabad.
Chapman, Capt, Bo, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Poona.
Bright, Lt, Punjab, R H A, from leave, to Umballa.
Downes, Lt, Punjab, R A, from leave, to Jullunder.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 1st October, 1895.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head Quarters, at 8-30 p.m., to-day.
2. There will be a Regimental Committee Meeting, at the Fort Head Quarters, on Thursday next, the 3rd instant, at 6-45 p.m.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 1st October, 1895.

1. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters, at 6 p.m., on Wednesday next, the 2nd instant.
2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company:—No. 3710, Vol. J. N. Porrett.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The second Regimental Dance of the season will take place at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 11th instant, at 9 p.m.

Tickets can be obtained at the Door or from the following:—

Lieut F W English, Byculla School, Byculla.
Lieut R Snell, P and O Dockyards, Mazagon.
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Head-Quarters, Bo Vol Rifles.
Qr-Mr Sergt W Stephens, Stephens and Son, Girgaum.
Cr-Sergt H Black, Govt Telegraph Office, Pydhownie.
Cr-Sergt R Smith, Grant's Buildings, Colaba.
Lce Sergt Pearcey, Govt. Dockyard, Fort.
Members Rs. 2 0 include two ladies.
Non-Members Rs 3 to include two ladies.
Extra lady Re. 1
Light refreshments will be provided.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Assam Gazette*, September 21.)

Furlough on medical certificate for four months, under Art 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr W Fraser, I C S, Asst Commr, Gauhati.

Privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-eight days, granted to Mr P G Melitus, C I E, I C S, Secy to the Chief Commr.

Mr E A Gait, I C S, Director, Dept of Land Records and Agriculture, Assam, is appointed to officiate as Secy to the Chief Commr. during the absence on privilege leave of Mr P G Melitus, C I E, I C S.

Mr F J Monahan, I C S, Deputy Commr. Sibsagar, is appointed to officiate as Director, Dept of Land Records and Agriculture, Assam, during the absence on deputation of Mr E A Gait, I C S.

Mr W A M Duncan, I C S, Asst Commr, Jorhat, is transferred to Sibsagar and appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of the Sibsagar district during the absence on deputation of Mr F J Monahan, I C S.

(*N.-W. P. and Oudh Gazette*, September 28.)

The Rev P H Chapman, Probationary Chaplain, Allahabad, privilege leave for six weeks.

The Rev T M M Griffiths, of Agra, privilege leave for one week in extension.

Mr A D Ashdown, offg District Supdt of Police, Bahraich, privilege leave for one month.

Surg-Maj F C Chattarji, Civil Surg, Mainpuri, furlough in India for two years.

Surg-Capt J M Cadell, offg Civil Surg, Etawah, to the medical charge of the camp of His Honour the Lieut Govr and Chief Commr.

Mr J R Pearson, offg Magte and Collr, Bulandshahr, on being relieved by Mr L A S Porter to revert to offg Jt Magte, Bulandshahr.

Surg-Capt J J Pratt, Civil Surg, from Gonda to Fyzabad, and to hold visiting medical charge of the Bara Banki district.

William McLeavy, gent, to be Lieut to complete the establishment.

The services of Sec-Lieut George Totty Scott, supernumerary list, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr of Burma.

Mr F O Oertel, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary, is, on return from privilege leave, transferred from the Buildings and Roads to the Irrigation Branch of the P W D of these Provinces.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR WEAK OR SENSITIVE EYES.—We have just received a supply of SUN GLARE and DUST GLASSES, with Steel and light Nickel curl side frames. Recommended by the Medical Faculty. Rs. 6 and Rs. 10, pair.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

IF YOU LIKE GOOD TEA, at a fair price, BUY MY MIXTURE, Re. 1 per lb. Honest mixture, not Tea Godown Sweepings.—JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CANE CHAIRS.—We have a large and varied selection of Jail-made Cane Chairs, strong and durable, als Deck Chairs, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine Street.

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DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, 1 lb. Tin, Re. 1-4; ½ lb. Tin, As. 10-6; and ¼ lb. Tin, As. 5-6.—This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Bombay.

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MATHERAN.—TO LET JEWAJEE HALL and ST. ELMO. Both the Bungalows command the charming view of the sea, and are most Centrally situated, near the Rugby Hotel, the Gymkhana, and the Church. For Rent, etc., apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. [illegible] per year, including Postage.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 30.

THE latest telegrams through Reuter calling for notice in this column were chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date, and we now give below our usual weekly comparative Statement regarding the movement of Cotton up to the end of last week.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Week's receipts	149,000	2,01,000	161,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	31,000	52,000	22,000
" " Continent	10,000	52,000	34,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	296,000	467,000	340,000
" exports to U. K. do.	64,000	105,900	[illegible]
" " to Continent do.	31,000	75,000	78,00
" Stock in the Ports	440,000	379,000	418,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 27th ultimo affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Total supply of all kinds	2,223,000	2,031,980	2,182,680
" " Surats	135,000	179,900	144,700

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Stock in Liverpool	1,036,000	830,230	939,440
" London	6,000	10,000	9,000
American Afloat	50,000	97,000	40,000
East Indian "	6,000	4,500	8,500
Total	1,098,000	941,730	996,940
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 11-16d.	3 17-32d.	4½d.
" Good Dhollera	3 13-16d.	2 13-16d.	3 15-16d.
Difference	⅞d.	23-32d.	9-16d.

The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	7,81,020
" " Branches	Inc.	"	8,99,675
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	93,970
Government Securities	Inc.	"	20,317
Other Authorised "	Dec.	"	25,213
Loans	Dec.	"	4,94,815
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	2,78,377
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	2,15,360
Cash	Inc.	"	18,82,604

As shown above, there was little or no change in the figures relating to the trade demand for Money in the week which ended a day sooner than usual on Friday owing to another Saturday holiday, the further increase of over 18½ lakhs in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance, at 507¼ lakhs, having been due, almost entirely to an increase in Government Deposits, both at the Bank's head office and branches, aggregating nearly 17 lakhs. The supply of cash in the market has continued superabundant, but the enquiry for accommodation most limited, and though there was a small increase in Bills Discounted last week compared with the week preceding, this was much more than counterbalanced by a falling off in Loans; the net decrease in trade requirements now shown being about 1¼ lakh, compared with a diminution of 13¼ lakhs the week before.

COTTON.—This market has been firm here again to-day, and prices have further advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The business reported, however, has been upon only a small scale, compared with recent purchases, the Mills having taken only 200 bales of Bengal, at Rs. 192½. Exporters have bought 600 Dhollera, at Rs. 211-21; and 200 Bengal, at Rs. 200; and they have contracted for 200 "Fully Good" Khandeish, for January delivery, at Rs. 220; and for 200 Bengal, of the same grade, for the same delivery, at Rs. 200 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Both these markets have been steady in tone to-day, and a moderate amount of business has been reported in both on shippers' account, prices being unchanged as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-2-0	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 "	"	4-1-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	3-12-6	"
Red Delhi	"	3-11-0	"
Hard Yellow	"	3-8-6	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	3-12-0	"
Hard Red	"	3-5-0	"

Linseed	Rs. 7-7-0	to Rs. 7-9-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-13-0	" " 6-14-0	"
Do do Cawnpore	" 6-9-0		"
Do Red do	" 5-14-0	" " 5-15-0	"
Gingelly, White	" 41-0-0	" " 42-0-0	per cdy.
Do mixed	" 39-0-0	" " 40-0-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,384	bales.
Wheat	9,280	cwts.
Linseed	737	"
Rapeseed	560	"
Gingellyseed	3,913	"
Rice	936	"

FREIGHTS are steady. Holders of tonnage are asking 6d. to 1s. per ton higher; but the demand for space has not improved much.

EXCHANGE re-opened this morning, after Saturday's holiday, with a steady feeling, at 1s. 1½d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 19-32d. for three months' sight Credits, for October delivery; 1s. 1 5-8d. for November-December, 1s. 1 21-32d. for 1896, at which a fair amount of Paper was placed; but for Bank media of remittance the enquiry has been but limited throughout the day, and rates, consequently, hardened somewhat for ready, closing firm, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand 1s. 1 17-32d. to 1s. 1 9-16d. per Re.
Do. Telegraphic. ...1s. 1 17-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight. 1s. 1 9-16d. "
Credits 3 Do. ...1s. 1 5-8d. "
Francs 3 Do. ...1·43⅜

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—This having been the monthly settling day for September, there has been a good deal of movement in this market, and rates which opened at 109 1-8 for cash and the settlement, and at 108 13-16 for the next account had declined at the close to 108⅝ for Money, and 108 3-8 for October.

SHARES.—This market has been lifeless to-day, and the only change we have to report in our list this evening being an advance of Rs. 5, in James Greaves Mill shares.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 27th September 1895, compared with the Statement of 20th September, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 20. Rs.	Sept. 27. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	51,00,000	51,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	52,62,728	60,43,748
Do. do. at Branches	27,66,933	36,66,608
Other Deposits	6,01,58,376	6,00,59,406
Post Bills	5,277	9,011
Credits, undrawn	23,92,226	23,20,214
Rs.	8,56,85,540	8,71,98,987
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	92,29,491	92,49,808
Other authorised Securities	42,82,745	42,57,532
Credits on Govt, and other authorised Securities	46,11,816	46,79,383
Loans do. do. do.	81,9[illegible],321	80,00,509
Bills Discounted and purchased	90,[illegible]3,546	93,01,923
Dead Stock	3,97,966	3,97,966
Stamps and Stationery	22,876	22,866
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	7,33,862	5,68,509
Cash	4,38,37,914	5,07,20,518
Rs.	8,56,85,540	8,71,98,987

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Aden-Zanzibar interrupted.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond the Indian frontier.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted. Telegrams for Senegal and Canaries can be sent via Lisbon St. Vincent pages 64 and 70 of the Indian Telegraph Guide.

Mails for Teneriffe leave Cadiz 3rd, 18th and 30th each month.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Youngchang and Tabi.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 29.

10 p.m.	88·3

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

6 a.m.	79·8
10 a.m.	84·9
2 p.m.	86·7
4 p.m.	86·4

THE SPRING RUNNING.

A JUNGLE STORY,

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

Part II. will appear in the *Bombay Gazette* of Saturday, October 5.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT SEA.

DEATH.

MATHIAS—August 8, at 2 o'clock, in the early morning, Margaret May, the dearly beloved wife of Captain John Mathias (s s Cam and late s s Durham), drowned at sea, whilst on her way from Sydney to Hong-Kong, to rejoin her loving husband in the ill-fated steamer Catterthun, that was wrecked on the Seal Rocks, 100 miles from Sydney (N S W.) (Beloved and deeply lamented.)

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CRASTER—September 7, at Dollarward, Cirencester, wife of Capt J C B, Craster, 5th B L I, Allahabad, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOWEN—BINGHAM—September 4, at All Saints', Kensington-park, Clude Atkins, third surviving son of the late Capt W H Bowen, and grandson of the late Lieut-Col T Dundas, H E I C S, of Manor, in Co, Perthshire, to Lizzie, third daughter of the late John Bingham, Esq. and grand daughter of the late Capt McDermott, M K W.

GRAY—SANDBACH—September 5, at the Parish Church, Warburton, Percy Gray, of the Bengal Civil Service, youngest son of the late Thomas Gray, of old Charlton, Kent, to Minnie, only daughter of James B Sandbach, of Warburton, Cheshire.

MACDONALD—GARRARD—September 5, at Christ Church, Streatham-hill, Walter Douglas, younger son of Major-Genl J C Macdonald, late Madras Army, to Eliza Harriet (Lilly), eldest daughter of Major F T Garrard, late Madras Army.

MACLEAN—BAKER-BERE—September 7, at St. Stephen's Bayswater, James Maclean, of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Bombay, to Annette Frances, youngest daughter of the late Edward Baker-Bere, C B, Major 16th Queen's Lancers.

MAINWARING—LEAKER—September 4, at St Botolph's Church, Northfleet, Frederick Hope, son of the late Lieut-Col Frederick Jemmett Mainwaring, 51st King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry and 59th East Lancashire Regiment, to Mary Wilder, eldest daughter of William Wilder Leaker, of Northfleet, Kent, and grand daughter of the late John Dinsdale, H E I C S.

VALE—BULL—August 3, at the Cathedral, Rangoon, Burma Seymour Douglas Vale, Lieut Royal Indian Marine, fourth son of the late Rev William Scarlett Vale, M A, J P, of Mathon, Worcestershire, to Kathleen, eldest daughter of Lieut-Col W W Bull, Melbourne, Australia.

DEATH.

DUNCAN—At 6, Abbotsford-crescent, Edinburgh, Margaret Anne, youngest daughter of the late Gen Duncan, H E I C S, of Gattonside House, Melrose.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN—September 7, at Asansol, the wife of W A Allen, of a son, prematurely.

PERMAN—September 8, at Seleng, Assam, the wife of W F Perman, of a son.

TIERNAN—September 13, at Unao, the wife of Edward E L Tiernan, Treasury Officer and Deputy Collector, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PRITCHARD—CLAGUE—September 11, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev H B Hyde, Norman Gilbert, only son of George Peter Pritchard, and grandson of the late Captain William Pritchard, I S C, to Constance Margaret Isabel, eldest daughter of the late P Egerton Clague, Chief Supdt, Comptr's Office, Rangoon.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1895.

THE wit of man could scarcely have devised a more successful method of advertising the products of foreign manufactures and facilitating the operations of our rivals in supplanting British goods in the markets of the British Empire than the Merchandise Marks Act. There have been doubtless many causes for the depression of trade, and the slowing down of the rate of progress, alike in manufactures and in commerce, of which the complaints have been so general, but unquestionably the gratuitous advertisement given by the Act to the goods of our ever watchful competitors has not been the least of them. It must be remembered that we have been—and fortunately are still—not only the greatest producers in the world, but also the greatest traders, distributors, and carriers. Our merchants dealt not only in British commodities, but in the produce of other countries, and Great Britain became the emporium of international commerce. The profits of the middleman were not to be despised. While it was the general practice of foreign countries to send their goods to English ports for re-export to our Indian, Colonial, and other distant markets, those profits grew with the growth of the commerce of foreign countries. Goods transhipped in the home ports, and sent in British bottoms across the seas, were not unnaturally regarded by the purchaser as of British origin, and he enquired no further. But when the Merchandise Marks Act was passed with the virtuous intention of putting a spoke in the wheel of the foreign manufacturer, whose goods were thus sailing under false colours, the result was to give the modest producer in question an unlooked-for and quite unnecessary service. For instance, up to that time pencils were sold in London and Bombay, and pretty well everywhere in the British dominions, inscribed with an English name, at the traditional price of sixpence. But when the same pencil bore the tell-tale words "made in Bavaria," or "made in Austria," several unexpected things happened. The British pencil disappeared from the market, and its successor—its other self—was sold for twopence. The other fourpence remained in the pocket of the buyer, which was very satisfactory to every disciple of Free Trade, who is never happy except when he is buying things in the cheapest market. The British exporter or transhipper was able to console himself by the thought that a reduction of some sixty per cent. in the retail price of pencils would stimulate the consumption and equalise profits. But here again the unexpected happened. The unsophisticated Borah, knowing nothing of commercial geography, was much exercised when he read on the pencils in which he dealt that they were "made in Bavaria." In one instance which has come to our knowledge, the guileless Borah asked a European "Is Bavaria near London?" When he was informed that the country in question was not in England, he was much surprised, and asked if the Bavaria where the pencils were made did not belong to the Queen? Being again answered in the negative, he asked how he could get to know the address of some one in Bavaria through whom he could write direct to the maker, and then he was told to apply to the German Consul; which he accordingly did. The pencils now come from Bavaria, via Hamburg.

This example of the working of the new conditions may seem trivial, but it is typical of what has occurred very generally, and on a very considerable scale. Every one will recollect the outcry that was made in some of the Parisian newspapers when the secret transpired that the French Admiralty had chartered English steamers to convey gunboats and barges to Madagascar for the purposes of the expedition now wending its weary way to Antananarivo. The outcry was so great that the despatch of the boats was delayed until the question had been discussed in the Chamber. What would have been the indignation of the Boulevardier Chauvinists had they known that French contractors had been in the habit of placing orders in England for guns for the completion of the armaments of the Republic, which they were unable to procure from the overtaxed French foundries. The contractors acted in this matter with the full cognisance of the French War Office, which was not too particular as to the foundries in which the guns were made so long as they were delivered in time. But when it became necessary under the new legislation to affix the words "made in England" to every gun, this branch of business at once came to an end. No French Government dare expose itself to the storm of indignation, which would have been evoked by the distribution to the army of guns bearing words, only just less offensive to patriotic susceptibilities than a label stating that they were made in Germany. Excited publicists would have told the dismayed public that the country was betrayed; that the guns were designed to burst on going into action, and that the perfidious English were preparing to repeat the "treachery," which arranged the colliding in mid ocean of one of the recently hired transports with a passing steamer, so as to render the campaign against the Hovas abortive. The lucrative business of arming French fortresses and French vessels of war with English guns came to an untimely end through the candour prescribed by the provisions of the Marks Act. That is not by any means a solitary instance of the curtailment of British trade through the quite unnecessary declaration of the fact that the goods exported were made in England. But the more serious, because the more widespread, injury has been inflicted by the enforced disclosure that considerable quantities of foreign goods shipped from English ports to the Colonies and India were not of British origin. The consignee and the actual consumer were quick to observe this fact, and in the fierce competition, which now prevails in all countries, the possibility of securing an extra margin of profit by ordering such goods direct from the producer was not to be overlooked. The result is to be discerned in the immense strides made by Hamburg and Antwerp, which have nearly overtaken Liverpool and London in the race to secure the lion's share of the produce of India. The iron and steel trade of Great Britain, which ought to be expanding in proportion to the increase in the population and the incessant multiplication of the uses to which steel is now put, has actually fallen off while that of Belgium and Germany has developed. Those countries now command all foreign markets, and have begun to compete with the British iron-master in his own ground. A deputation of masters and their employés recenty visited Belgium and Germany with a view to ascertain the real cause of these most unwelcome phenomena.

It has been customary to attribute the success of our foreign competitors in this field to cheaper labour and longer hours of work. But the delegates, after carefully examining into the whole matter, have reported that the rates of wages are, if anything, higher on the Continent than in England, and the hours of labour not materially longer. They ascribe the greater prosperity of the Continental producer to the use of better machinery and a greater regard to economy of production. Those advantages would not of themselves have proved so immediately operative to the detriment of the British producer, but for the magnificent advertisement given to his Continental rival by the foolish garrulity of the Merchandise Marks Act. It is true that to some extent the Act is evaded, but the vigilance of the Customs officials, who conceive that in the strict discharge of their duty they are circumventing the intruding foreigner, and helping British trade, renders evasion difficult and dangerous. In some cases, however, it has been found possible to conform to the provisions of the Act, while observing a business-like reticence as to the real origin of the goods imported. In England ready-made doors and windows are imported on a large scale direct from the pine forests of Scandinavia. Every door and every window, when landed, bears the impress of a steel brand certifying that it was made in Scandinavia. It always happens that door and window are just a shade too wide for their frames, and it is necessary to plane away the superfluous shavings and with them the mark of origin disappears. Had it been possible to treat the French cannon made in England in the same fashion, that branch of British trade would be still prosperous, for France has once again invented a new gun. Why not repeal that provision of the Merchandise Marks Act, which has advantaged the foreigner for whose discomfiture it was devised, while it damages the British manufacturer for whose behoof it was enacted?

THE death of M. Pasteur will be deplored throughout the civilized world, for, as was recently said of him, few of the many brilliant savants who have helped to make this century famous, have stamped their name so indelibly on modern science as Professor Louis Pasteur. His methods and his readiness to sacrifice the lower animal in the interests of the higher have called to the assistance of his less successful rivals a crowd of persons whose outcry against him has done more credit to their hearts than to their heads. But combined they have not detracted one iota from his great merits, nor retarded the progress of his discoveries, or rendered them less efficacious in their application. M. Pasteur's whole career was a succession of victories. Born in 1822, at Dôle, he was early sent to the Communal School of Arbois. There he soon showed signs of the genius with which he had been gifted, and the Principal of the College intimated to him that he must fix his aspirations on the great "Ecole Normale." At Besancon he took his B.A. degree, and was at once appointed science tutor at the college. Whilst here he went up for examination at the Ecole Normale, and passed fourteenth on the list. Here he studied chemistry under Dumas and Balard, and speedily developed into an able experimentalist. He was soon deep in many interesting problems, and was shortly after appointed Professor of Chemistry at Strasbourg. At the age of thirty-two he was made Dean of the Faculty of Sciences at Lille. One of the principal industries there being the manufacture of alcohol from beetroot, he devoted himself to the then little understood phenomenon of fermentation. From chemistry his attention was diverted to the study of biology and pathology, the branches of science in which he achieved fame. It was during a serious epidemic among silk-worms in southern Europe, when the silk husbandry seemed on the verge of ruin, that M. Dumas, his old principal, and now the president of a scientific committee appointed to investigate the epidemic, asked Pasteur to undertake the solution of the problem. At first reluctant, he afterwards consented, and eventually proved that the disease was due to an infected corpuscle introduced from without into the body of the worm. This he demonstrated by experiments, and shortly afterwards showed the corpuscle itself to the commission. He was next engaged investigating fowl cholera, discovering that a certain microbe of extreme minuteness was invariably present in the affected birds. He found that when a liquid containing these microbes was mixed with the food of healthy fowls they became infected. He cultivated the microbes and ascertained that a one-thousandth part of a drop of the liquid in which they had been cultivated introduced into the blood of a healthy fowl was sufficient to cause death. By attenuating this virus, and inoculating birds with it, they became seriously ill, but did not die; and if they were again inoculated some days later with the most virulent form of the disorder, not one of them died. The disease was, therefore, capable of protecting itself by itself. In this discovery is the key to all his subsequent experiments and his method of treatment. Anthrax, which he next investigated, was encountered by inoculation as with fowl cholera. Forty-nine sheep and a goat were placed at his disposal. Of these twenty-five sheep were protectively inoculated with the mild virus of the disease, and a few days later the whole number were inoculated with the strong virulent virus of the malady. So persuaded was he of the accuracy of his theory that he did not hesitate to state that within a given number of hours, those not protectively treated would die, while the remaining twenty-five would be alive and well. When the stipulated time had arrived it was found to be exactly as Pasteur had foretold. Upon his discoveries and the wonderful cures he has affected in hydrophobia his fame will remain most firmly founded. It is in regard to these however, that he had most opposition, and whenever a single case he undertook failed—owing mostly to circumstances for which he was not responsible—there was ever raised an outcry which his rivals took care should be trumpeted forth throughout the world. Only a few hours before the news of his death came we received a batch of the intemperately-worded documents, headed "Buisson *vs.* Pasteur," by which the disciples of the former suffer more in public opinion than he, whom they sought to discredit. That the public has faith in his methods of treatment is evidenced by the establishment of Pasteur institutions in all five continents, and the anxiety of those in dread of rabies to rush to them for succour.

BRITISH settlers in China have called for vigorous measures in avenging the missionary massacres, have condemned the mode of procedure, and accused British and American representatives of inaction. Now their request has been acceded to, and a British Ultimatum—which doubtless America, if not France, also will support—has been issued, in which it is demanded that within a fortnight the Viceroy of the Province of Szuchuan shall be degraded on account of the demolition of the missions at Changtu, otherwise the Admiral of the British Squadron in the China Seas will at once take action. Meantime we are told that the mandarins are doing everything in their power to nullify the Kucheng enquiry, and have released forty prisoners there, notwithstanding the urgent protest made against the proceeding by Mr. Mansfield, the British Consul, who was most grossly insulted by the Chinese soldiers for his interference. From Shanghai we learn, under date September 6, that Sir Nicholas O'Conor had taken a very serious view of the treacherous conduct of the Chinese officials in Fuhkien in insulting the English and American Consuls and holding them up to ridicule and contumely in the eyes of the Chinese. When the news of the deadlock in the matter of the enquiry reached Peking, the British Minister proceeded to the Yamen, and a scene of storm bordering on violence ensued. The Chinese officials were completely astounded by the threatening attitude of the British Minister. The result of the interview was the despatch of urgent telegrams to the Foochow authorities ordering them to remove the obstructions to the sitting of the Commission. The Tsungli Yamen were so terrified at the menacing attitude of Sir Nicholas O'Conor that they wired to the Chinese Minister in London to use his influence to get the British Minister re-called. The Kucheng trials, however, appear to be as unsatisfactory as they are barbarous. Confessions are extorted out of the prisoners by torture, while those who are found guilty of murder in connection with the missionary massacres are almost invariably liberated by the Viceroy whose degradation is now called for. China, according to the Hongkong *Herald*, is in a state of chaos from north to south, east to west. The Mahomedans in the north-west have been in revolt for a considerable time, and have obtained the upper hand of the soldiers sent to extirpate them. We would not be astonished, exclaims our contemporary, to see the standard of revolt raised in other portions of the Empire, and if that does happen we hope the Foreign Powers will not aid the so-called Central Government at Peking. In short, exclaims the *Herald*, the time has come for foreign control of China.

LORD LAMINGTON, who succeeds Sir Henry Norman as Governor of Queensland, will be best remembered as Mr. Cochrane-Baillie, who was Lord Salisbury's private secretary during his brief administration from 1885 to 1886. He sat in Parliament from 1885 until his succession to the peerage in 1890. He showed great aptitude in his brief career in the Commons, and a reward such as he has now received was anticipated by his friends. Lord Lamington, who married a member of the Darlington Pease family, is but thirty-five years of age.

THE Commissary General leaves Bombay on the 3rd October, and arrives at Quetta on the 8th October, and Karachi on the 18th October on inspection duty.

AT the adjourned sitting of the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, Mr. Justice Starling and a Special Jury commenced the trial of the case, in which Francis Xavier Fonseca, a bailiff of the Small Causes Court, was charged with having, on the 17th May last, committed the murder of one Anacleto Duarte, by administering to him a pill of strychnine poison. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Advocate-General, with Mr. Bivett-Carnac, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Russell for the prisoner. Mr. Macpherson, having opened the case to the jury at considerable length, several witnesses were examined for the prosecution, after which the court adjourned till this morning.

THE Central Provinces season reports for the past week are thus summarised:—Weather generally clear and warm, and there was but little rain during the past week. Prospects of autumn crops continue favourable, but more rain is required for rice. More rain is very much needed in Jubbulpore also. Harvesting of early rice has been commenced in Damoh and Balaghat. Winter sowings have been started in Saugor, Seoni and parts of Narsinghpur. Prices continue steady.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Mr. David Archer, J.P., D.L., £30,034; Mr. William Mark Ashton, £77,111; Mr. Frederick Engels, £24,839; Lieutenant-General Henry Meade Hamilton, C.B., £20,139; Mr. Richard Westbrook Lamb, J.P., D.L., £87,243; Mrs. Phillis Lee, £30,835; Mr. William Page, J.P., £32,905; Miss Mary Ann Caroline Prince, £26,035.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

BRITISH ACTION IMMINENT.

LONDON, SEPT. 29, MIDNIGHT.

The situation in China is critical.

The British Government have sent an ultimatum to China demanding the issue of a Proclamation within a fortnight degrading the Viceroy of the Province of Szuchuan on account of the demolition of the missions at Chengtu; otherwise, the Admiral of the British Squadron in the China Seas will at once take action.

GROSS INSULT TO THE BRITISH CONSUL.

Meanwhile the Mandarins are doing everything in their power to nullify the Kucheng enquiry, and have released forty prisoners there, notwithstanding the urgent protest made against the proceeding by Mr. Mansfield, the British Consul, who was most grossly insulted by the Chinese soldiers for his interference.

WHAT THE *TIMES* URGES.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

The *Times*, in discussing the crisis in China, urges the British Government to take vigorous action even to the extent of the seizure and deportation of one of the high officials answerable for the late outrages on missionaries as a salutary lesson.

ANOTHER ASHANTEE WAR ON THE TAPIS.

The *Times* states that Colonel Sir J. C. Scott, Inspector-General of Constabulary on the Gold Coast, has been summoned home to confer with the War Office concerning an expedition to Ashantee in the event of war in that quarter becoming inevitable.

EXCITEMENT AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

BRITISH FLEET OFF THE DARDANELLES.

There is considerable excitement at Constantinople owing to the arrival at Lemnos, near the entrance to the Dardanelles, of a British fleet of seventeen men-of-war.

NEW GOVERNOR OF QUEENSLAND.

Lord Lamington has been appointed Governor of Queensland in succession to General Sir Henry Norman.

A STEAMER ASHORE.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

The steamer Clan McNeil has got aground in the Clyde during a fog.

PLOT TO MURDER THE JAPANESE PREMIER.

Advices from Tokio state that a conspiracy to murder Count Ito, the Japanese Premier, on the night of Wednesday next, has been discovered, and the ringleader of the conspirators arrested.

DOUBLE SUICIDE OF AN INDIAN STUDENT.

An Indian medical student, named Hewlett Dutta, a Catholic convert, and the son of wealthy Mahomedan parents, was yesterday found shot in a house, in Soho, as was also a girl, named Rose English, with whom he lived. The girl was dead but Dutta, still lived, and was conveyed to the Hospital. It is believed that they had quarrelled, and the girl committed suicide, and Dutta followed suit.

DEATH OF M. PASTEUR.

PARIS, SEPT. 29.

The death is announced of Doctor Louis Pasteur.

The French Government have decided to give him a State funeral.

COLONEL TALBOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 30.

There is no foundation for the report that Colonel Talbot, Deputy Foreign Secretary, on the conclusion of Nasrullah Khan's tour, will take leave before resuming charge of his appointment.

THE PAMIR COMMISSIONERS.

The Pamir Commissioners, under Colonel Holdich, arrived all well at Gilgit, yesterday. They will reach Bandipura on 12th October.

APPOINTMENTS.

Colonel Ian Hamilton will take over charge as Deputy Quarter-master-General on 10th October.

Colonel E. R. Elles proceeds to Peshawur as Brigadier-General on the 11th proximo, in succession to Brigadier-General A. A. A. Kinloch.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 30.

Lieutenant Nelson has been appointed Private Secretary to Sir A. Macdonnell.

WAZIRISTAN.

The Secretary of State has expressed his concurrence in the opinion recorded by Sir Henry Fowler regarding the skilful manner in which Sir William Lockhart conducted the operations in Waziristan, and the excellent conduct of the Officers and men.

Her Majesty the Queen has approved of the grant in India of a medal with clasp, inscribed Waziristan 1894-95, to all troops employed beyond Kajuri Kach between the 22nd October 1894 to 13th March, 1895, or beyond Jandola or Mirian between 17th December 1894 to 13th March 1895.

MAHOMED SADIK.

It is reported that Mahomed Sadik, who was the Khan of Lalpura at the time of the Cavagnari massacre, has come under the Amir's displeasure, and has been obliged to flee from his governorship of Khewa, near Jellalabad, to seek safety in the Mohmand country.

WITHDRAWAL OF CHITRAL TROOPS.

The withdrawal of the troops of the Chitral force is proceeding quietly. On Saturday the Swat valley was evacuated except the garrison quartered at Chakdarra.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, SEPT. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this evening.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macrae arrived here this morning.

The M. M. Company's steamer La Seyne having left Kurrachee on Sunday, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., is expected here to-day (Tuesday), the 1st proximo.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 13-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	107 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100½
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60 7/8
Bar Silver	30 9-16

POONA RACES.

EXTRA DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 30.

1ST RACE.—"Grand Stand Stakes."—Rs. 400. For all Arabs. W. A. Winners once 5lbs.; twice 8lbs; oftener 14lbs.; winners of a race value Rs. 1,000 to carry 5lbs. extra. Maidens on the 1st May 1895. Allowed 5lbs.; Maidens 5lbs., Galloways 7lbs.; allowances accumulative. Distance 1¼ mile.

H H Aga Khan's g a h Ruby, 8st 7lb, Robinson 1
Mr Ali bin Taleb's gr a c Asker, 8st 6lb, C B Mahomed 2
Mr Framji Dorabji's b a h Sultan II, 9st 3lb, Pugh 3

Also ran Curlew.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Sultan; 3 to 1 against Ruby and Asker; and 4 to 1 against Curlew.

With a good start the whole group ran abreast till 100 yards; afterwards Sultan took the lead with Asker and Ruby close in attendance. At the home turn Asker was challenged by Ruby who beat him and won by three lengths. Time, 2min. 27secs.

2ND RACE.—"All Horse Handicap."—Rs. 400. A handicap for all horses. Distance 6 furlongs.

Lt-Col Breaver's b aus m Chaperone, 8st 9lb, Robinson....... 1
Mr Hadden's br w g Orlando, 9st 9lb, Wool 2
Nawab Kamal Khan and Mr Framji Dorabji's br w h Tantallon, 10st 5lb, Pugh 3

Miss Dolly was scratched.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Chaperone; 7 to 1 on Orlando; and 5 to 1 against Tantallon.

At the start Orlando took the lead, the others were not far off. At the bend Chaperone who had been lying last, drew up and forced its pace a bit; Tantallon was slightly ahead of Orlando. Within five yards of the post Chaperone with a jump right through his rivals won by a neck. The race was won through the clever riding of Robinson. Time, 1min. and 10secs.

3RD RACE.—"Galloway Handicap."—Rs. 400. A handicap for all Arab and C. B. galloways 13-3 and under and Walers and English ponies 13-2 and under. Distance ½ mile.

Capt Firman's b aus m Arrah-Na-Pogue, 10st 7lb, Greenhalgh 1
H H Aga Khan's b a gal Bismarck, 9st 10lb, Robinson 2
Mr Essau Khaliffa's g a gal Rustom, 8st 8lb, Namah 3

Also ran Rainbow, Russian, and Director.

Betting: Evens on Arrahnapogue; 3 to 1 against Bismarck and Director; 10 to 1 against the rest.

At the start Rainbow jumped off, followed by Bismarck, the rest in a bunch. Down the straight Arrahnopogone came through winning easily; a neck separated the second and third horse. Time, 52secs.

4TH RACE.—"The Maiden Stakes."—Rs. 199. For all maiden Arabs. W. for A. Winners of Rs. 150 once 7lbs., twice or oftener 10lbs.; galloways allowed 7lbs. Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Abdul Moshin Ameer's b a gal Winner, 9st 6lb, Ibrahim 1
H H Agakhan's g a h Tarlan 8st 8lb, Robinson 2
Aga Jungee Shah's g a gal Enterprise, 8st 7lb, Mahomed... 3

Also ran Kingcroft, Lanka, Lachin, and Antonio.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Kingcroft, Winner, and Tarlan; 6 to 1 against Lanka and Antonio; and 10 to 1 against the rest.

A good start, with Lanka ahead. At the home turn Enterprise, Winner, and Tarlan came off running a grand race. Winner won by half-a-length; a length separated the second and third horse, Time 1min. 42secs.

5TH RACE.—"Pony Race."—Rs. 199. For all maiden Arab and C. B. Ponies. 13-2 to carry 9-3. W. I. Ponies that have not won Rs. 150; allowed 5lbs. Placed ponies in the Arab Pony Derby to carry 10lbs. extra. Distance ½ mile.

The Chief of Kagal's b a p Gift, 7st 11lb, Stuffy........ 1
Mr D E Sassoon's g a p Nadir, 8st 11lb, Successor 2
Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch a p Successor, 9st 2lb, Ibrahim 3

Also ran Kazalan, Japan, Little John, Union Jack, Red Hazara, Blondin, Arab Boy, Forest, Stranger, Grey Gazelle, and Chieftain.

Betting: Evens on Successor; 3 to 1 against Nadir; 4 to 1 against Gift; 5 to 1 against Blondin; 6 to 1 on Arab Boy and Grey Gazelle; 8 to 1 on Little John, Union Jack, and Red Hazara, 10 to 1 on Forest and Stranger; and 12 to 1 on Chieftain.

Gift took the lead and maintained the same position till finishing the course. Time, 54 secs.

6TH RACE.—"The Maiden Scurry."—Rs. 199. For all Arab and C. B. Galloways 13-3 and under that were maidens on the 1st May 1895. 13-3 to carry 9st. 7lbs. W. I. Winners once 7lbs.; twice 10lbs.; oftener 14lbs. Winners of a race value over Rs. 500 to carry 7lbs extra. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Distance 3 furlongs.

Mr Essau Khaliffa's, g a gal Rustum, 10st 4lb, Namah..... 1
Lt-Col Beaver's g a gal Elgin Marble, 8st 8lb, Pugh........ 2
Aga Jungee Shah's g a gal Doctor, 8st 11lb, Robinson........ 3

Also ran Willie, Sally, Barrow, Paradox, and Dagmar. An even start; Elgin Marble showed up to the front running a bit slow. Rustum came up from the crowd, and beat Elgin Marble by two lengths. Time 38½ secs.

7TH RACE.—"Selling Race."—Rs. 400. A selling race for all galloways 13-3 and under. Galloways entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000 to carry 10st. 4lb., allowed for every Rs. 100 under Rs. 1,000. W. I. Maidens allowed 10lbs.; Arabs and C. Bs. allowed 7lbs. Allowances accumulative. Distance 5 furlongs.

The seventh race fell through.

THE GOVERNOR'S DEPARTURE FOR SIMLA.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst, accompanied by Major Owen, Military Secretary, Mr. Heaton, Private Secretary, Captains Walton and Heneage, Aides-de-Camp, and Dr. Crowly left this evening for Simla, to pay a visit to Lord Elgin. A good number of gentlemen were present on the platform to see the gubernatorial party off. Amongst those were General Nairne, the Hon'ble Messrs. Birdwood, Nugent, Vidal, Little, Sir Jamsetjee, Mr. Silcock, Collector, the Chief of Vishalgad, and others. H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Lady Sandhurst, arrived punctually, and were received by those present. Mr. Henderson, Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Easdon went with the party to Dhond. From there his Excellency will proceed by a special train to Simla.

A RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE AT AJMERE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, SEPT. 30.

The religious assemblage held its final session on the 28th instant. The following were the distinguished visitors:—Rev. Dr. Husband, Rev. Mr. Gray, Father Charles, Mr. Harris, Principal, Government College, Rai Damodarlal, C.A.C., Mr. Burrows, Mr. D'Souza, etc. The following addresses were delivered:—On Arya Samaj, by Mr. Nityanandji; on Brahmo Samaj, by Messrs. Nagarkar and Banerji; on Ramanuj faith, by Narsinghacharya(Madras); and Sanatan Dharma, by Mr. Chunnilalji, concluding with the addresses given by Moderator, Judge Fateh Chand, and Swami Shivganchandji Garting. Addresses were also given by Molvi Muradali, Upadhyaji Brahma Bandhava, Dr. Lakshminarain Virchand, Mr. Gandhi Nityanandji, Mr. Nagarkar, and Mr. Jawahir Singh. Complimentary medals were awarded to office-bearers. The assemblage dispersed in perfect unity, brotherhood, love, and tolerance. The Mahatsava ended with cheers, to the Empress-Victoria. The promoters, delegates, and residents of Ajmere were then photographed.

EVENING PARTY.

The evening party at Judge Fatehchand's bungalow was attended by most of the delegates and the leading gentry of Ajmere. The Dharma Mahatsava was fully appreciated by all.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th September, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	30	1	31 p.m.	...	43
Suez	30	2	55 p.m.	..	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 30th September, 1895.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	—	44	—	1
„ Karachi	—	13	—	1
„ Madras	—	28	—	1

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

IT would be interesting to know what his Highness Abdur Rahman Khan thinks of the singular behaviour of the Commander of the Faithful to the Shahzada. The further information that has reached me from a trustworthy source places the Sultan's conduct in a worse light than it appeared before. The first social function attended by Nusrulla Khan after his arrival in London was the great reception on the Queen's Birthday given at Brook House by the late Lord Privy Seal and Lady Tweedmouth when the Afghan Prince was a little late. Amongst the crowd of distinguished guests was Rustom Pasha, the decrepit Ambassador of the Sublime Porte. His Excellency in the course of the evening expressed a wish to be presented to the Shahzada. The request was, of course, complied with, and Rustom Pasha proceeded to make a gratifying announcement to the Ameer's representative. "It gives me great pleasure," he said in effect, "to inform your Highness that an invitation will shortly be conveyed to you to honour my August Master by paying a visit to his capital." The Shahzada replied that it was one of his greatest ambitions to see the famous city of Constantinople; and that he should be most glad to accept the kind invitation when he received it. Weeks and months passed without the promised communication coming to hand. Steps were then taken to remind the Turkish ruler of the intimation made to the Shahzada by his Majesty's diplomatic representative at the British Court. The result, as is well known, was a curt notification from the banks of the Bosphorous that Nusrulla Khan would not be invited to Constantinople. As if this was not sufficient discourtesy attempts were then made at the instigation of Abdul Hamid II. to prevent the Shahzada from breaking in his journey back to India by staying for a short time in Egypt. Here the Ottoman Government went a little too far. The right of the Sultan to withdraw from his original intention of welcoming Nusrulla, though it was not treatment that might have been expected from one Mohammedan Sovereign to the son of another Mohammedan potentate, could not be contested; but when it came to objecting to the Shahzada stopping at Cairo, the claim was naturally not recognised. If, by any chance, his Highness finds himself unable to halt in the land of the Pharaohs, it will not be owing to any remonstrances that have been or will be addressed to him from Constantinople. Some references have appeared in a medical paper to the desire of the Shahzada to make a pilgrimage to Mecca. The danger to his health is not the only reason that has been urged to induce him to abandon this part of his plans. Recent outrages in that region show that the Turkish officials are almost as powerless to protect life and limb as they are to take precautions against pilgrims being carried off by disease; and Nusrulla Khan will be running a risk if he finally decided to go to the metropolis of Islamism. He is still in the French capital, I believe, but we do not hear much about him from the correspondents, who would only be too glad to chronicle his movements if they were of public interest. It almost looks as if his Highness were sulking, because of the fact that while *le Lor Maire* is being entertained as if he were almost as important as a reigning monarch the French Government have up to the present neglected to pay the Shahzada the slightest attention. There is another occasion for his Highness's soreness—if he is really sore. I understand that he has not yet seen the Marquis of Dufferin, and this is due to one of those terrible questions of etiquette that are of so much importance to Chanceries. The rule is that our Ambassador should call upon the heir-apparent of a sovereign, but not upon a younger son. A young man, gifted with so much intelligence as the Shahzada, ought to have accepted the situation at once; but apparently he still thinks Lord Dufferin ought to call first! It would almost seem as if there were some grounds for the suspicion that the Shahzada, as well as some of the other recent occupants of Dorchester House, have been slightly spoilt by the manner in which to quote the language used by Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., in the House of Commons they have been pampered at the expense of the mild Hindu. The papers mention that the Shahzada before leaving London gave Mr. Percy Armytage a valuable gold watch, in the back of which were engraved the Cabul arms, surrounded with jewels. It is added that the letter, which accompanied the gift, "stated that his Highness's comfort was much added to through the care with which Mr. Armytage superintended the household at Dorchester House." Some of your readers may ask who Mr. Percy Armytage is. I will tell them. He is the son of an officer in the Guards, and his *metier* is that of arranging social entertainment during the London season. I am told that the calling is a very profitable one, and that his services are in great request, not only by the *nouveaux riche*, who are ambitious to shine in Society, but by really great people who wish to save themselves the trouble of organizing their parties. He was, so far as the Shahzada is concerned, "discovered" by Messrs. Cook and Sons, and it is largely due to Mr. Armytage's careful management that the expenses connected with his Highness's visit have been kept within reasonable proportions. At the commencement there was a great deal of extravagance and waste. Had this state of things continued to the end the Government of India's estimate of £30,000 must have been largely exceeded.

The appointment of Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, the brilliant ex-Under-Secretary of the Foreign Department in India, as Governor of Ceylon, though it came as a surprise, has given great satisfaction to all his old Indian friends, and is generally approved, except perhaps by a few disappointed politicians and Colonial officials, who regard the "first of Crown Colonies" as one of their prizes. Both Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour have had special opportunities of testing Sir Joseph's abilities, and it is understood that it was chiefly owing to them that Sir Arthur Havelock has been, if I may so express myself, kicked upstairs to provide for one of the most able of our public servants. It is not difficult to imagine that the arrangement by which Sir A. Havelock is promoted to Madras and Sir J. West Ridgeway to Colombo is displeasing to certain persons in the political world. Mr. Labouchere says in his paper that the applications, direct and indirect, for Madras are beyond all precedent. The editor of *Truth* goes on to say:—"The appointment of a member of the Colonial Service to one of the higher posts (Madras is the most lucrative of them all, the expenses there being much smaller than at Bombay) is an entirely new departure." He adds: "Hitherto these offices have been exclusively reserved either for politicians of some distinction or for peers who had a claim to the gratitude of the leaders of their party. No previous minister has ever treated his House of Lords' supporters with such undisguised disdain, as Lord Salisbury." It was not to be expected that Mr. Labouchere would fail to take advantage of such a favourable opportunity to make a little political capital, but he has, as people of India scarcely require to be told, fallen into an error in his zeal to score off an appointment. When Mr. Labouchere penned the lines I have quoted above seeking to convict the Prime Minister of a new departure, and declaring that the appointment of a member of the Colonial Service to an Indian Governorship is a thing previously unheard of, he had forgotten about Sir William Thomas Denison, who before being appointed to Madras had been entirely employed in the Colonial Service, first as Lieutenant-Governor of Van Dieman's Land, next as Governor of New South Wales, and finally as Governor of Madras. He it was who was called upon temporarily to occupy the post of Governor-General on the lamented death of the present Viceroy's father. The courtly Sir Philip Wodehouse is also a man of whom Mr. Labouchere ought to have heard. Is not he aware that Sir Philip commenced life as a member of the Ceylon Civil Service and that before he was appointed twenty-three years ago as Governor of Bombay the whole of his work as a public servant had been performed in the Colonies? Still Mr. Labouchere might reply that one swallow does not make a summer, and it must be admitted that the transference of Sir Arthur Havelock from a Colonial to an Indian Governorship is unusual, and although it may work well in this case is not a precedent that one would like to see generally followed. Few persons, I imagine, will be bold enough to contend that the Colonial Service is a better training for a Bombay or Madras Governorship than the Indian Civil Service. The late Government when it had to appoint a Governor seemed to prefer to select a member of the House of Lords, even though it had to go outside the attenuated ranks of its own party to obtain a suitable man. The present Government has begun by showing a preference for past officials. The appointment of Sir A. Havelock to Madras and that of Sir J. West Ridgeway to Ceylon may possibly do something to hasten the time, not perhaps so distant as you in Bombay would doubtless like to think, when the Western and Southern Presidencies will be ruled by Lieutenant-Governors trained in the Indian Civil Service rather than by Governors who may have been trained to public life in one or other of the Houses of Parliament, or who, like the estimable country gentleman recently chosen for an Australasian Governorship, has had no Parliamentary training to speak of and no official experience at all. If we ever get a Labour Party uppermost and the Empire has not crumbled away, where are their Governors to come from except from the ranks of the Indian and Colonial Services? There is at the present moment in London an Agent-General, and a very good Agent-General he is, who holds that high position simply to the fact of his being the only member of his party socially fitted to represent his colony in England. When he was selected the Labour Party were in power, and they were obliged to send him, or what, I fancy, is not customary in the Colonies, confer the agreeable post upon an enemy!

Politically this has been a dull week, as it should be, at the commencement of the Recess. It is true that we have had a Parliamentary contest in Ireland, where an Anti-Parnellite has been elected in place of John Daly beating a Redmondite by the trifling majority of 87, but the contest has not excited much attention, and although we are supplied daily with columns of matter about the difference between the rival sections of the Nationalist party, the English public are becoming fearfully bored by these incessant and unseemly squabbles. Liberals who have not had much occasion for gaiety of late are chuckling over the family quarrels that thus early are to be discovered in the ranks of their opponents. Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett as his candid letter to the papers, and the still more candid comments of his paper *England* show, is still smarting under the castigation he received from Mr. Chamberlain on the closing days of the Session. The Conservative press do not say much, and it is left to the Liberal Press, the revilers of "Silomio" in other days, to come to his assistance against the attacks of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. What strikes them most is the "bad taste" of Mr. Chamberlain, though some might think, considering the reputation Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett enjoys for plain speaking, that it is a case of the pot calling a useful domestic article what Lord Salisbury called Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. England plainly says that Mr. Chamberlain in the contumely he pours upon Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett is actuated by animus. He has, it is alleged, never forgiven the former holder of the post, now filled by young Mr. Chamberlain, for suggesting at a gathering of Conservative Associations that a resolution of thanks to Mr. Chamberlain was worded too strongly; and he regards Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett as one of the leaders in the revolt against the Liberal Unionists for their greediness in claiming so many offices in the Government. Unless the *Saturday Review* is exaggerating matters the feeling against Mr. Chamberlain is still very strong, and instead of diminishing would seem to be increasing. "The Conservatives," we are told, "complain, and with some justice, that Mr. Balfour is too easy-going, and allows Mr. Chamberlain to be for ever jumping up and taking the reins of leadership. It is unfortunately apparent," the *Saturday* goes on to say, "that Mr. Balfour only brings his mind to bear on politics with an effort, and that he is often thinking of metaphysics and music"—not bi-metallism?—"when he should be thinking of the debate." This is serious enough, but what follows is more serious. The House of Commons lobby, as the *Saturday* truly says, is as prolific of rumours as the Stock Exchange. "Gentlemen have been heard to offer to take odds that the strongest Government of modern times will go to pieces in the course of next Session?" But is it the "strongest Government of modern times?" The party which it represents is, of course, immensely strong, impregnable in fact, but it remains to be seen whether the Administration is equally irresistible. I think I know the man or one of the men who offer to lay odds that the Government will come to grief. He comes from Sheffield. It is sad to hear of these gambling operations in the precincts of the House of Commons, but I think this betting fraternity is not very numerous and probably does not exceed the number of former Conservative Ministers for whom owing to the importunities of Mr. Chamberlain and his friends no room could be found in the new Government. But the *Saturday Review* appears to think that the greatest danger ahead lies not in Conservative distrust or jealousy of Liberal Unionists, but in the ticklish nature of some of the legislative problems to be faced. There are at least five questions, says the *Saturday Review*, that must be dealt with next Session: Old Age Pensions, Relief of Agriculture, Aid to Voluntary Schools, the Irish Land Bill, and the Government of London. What a programme. It is enough to take one's breath away. And this from a Government that says the country wants rest from exciting legislation. Really if the Government go on like this the Newcastle programme will be nowhere.

The abortive contest between the yachts Defender and Valkyrie for the America Cup have been followed with keen interest here, and minute descriptions of the so-called race, together with every scrap of possible intelligence relating to the surrounding circumstances have been cabled to this country. General regret is expressed that the event should have ended so unhappily, and it is feared that one result will be to check the growing desire for such competitions between the two countries. Lord Dunraven, the enterprising owner of Valkyrie, seems to have behaved throughout in a sportsmanlike manner, and the censure passed upon him by the New York papers find no echo here. Lord Dunraven appears to have been more generous in his references to the Committee than they deserve. It was owing to their obstinacy that the races did not, as he suggested they should, take place off Marble head, or some other place, "where a clear course might reasonably be hoped for."

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE Polo Tournament, which commences to-morrow, will be very a short one, only three teams having entered, namely, the Bombay Gymkhana, the Poona Horse, and the Paigah team. An immense crowd assembled on the Maidan, yesterday, to witness the players practising. The games arranged for practice were as follows, and were very smartly contested:—

(1) Poona Horse vs. Bombay Nos. 3 and 4, and Paigah Nos. 1 and 2. (2) Paigah Team vs. Bombay Nos. 1 and 2, and Poona Horse Nos. 3 and 4. (3) Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona Horse Nos. 1 and 2, and Paigah Nos. 3 and 4. (4) Poona Horse vs. Bombay Nos. 1 and 2, and Paigah Nos. 3 and 4. (5) Paigah Team vs. Bombay Nos. 3 and 4, and Poona Horse Nos. 1 and 2. (6) Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona Horse Nos. 3 and 4, and Paigah Nos. 1 and 2.

RACQUET TOURNAMENT.

THE following is the drawing:—

	1st Round.	2nd Round.	Final.
Mr L Rivett-Carnac	bye		
Mr A N Hill			
Mr H Strickland			
Capt S C Smith			
Mr R M Poore			
Mr J C Greig	bye		

First round will be played to-day or Wednesday, the second on Thursday, and the final on Friday.

THE secretary of the B. S. A. Company has communicated the following cablegram from Colonel F. W. Rhodes, dated Cape Town, September 8:—"The Right Hon. Cecil Rhodes has suffered from an attack of influenza. He has, however, been very much better during the last few days, and is now attending to his official duties."

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE DIVIDEND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the report in connection with the suit, filed by Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee and another, against the directors of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, which appears in your issue of the 28th instant, permit me to point out that the same is somewhat misleading. The plaintiff's counsel applied not simply for a rule *nisi*, as the report would seem to indicate, but also for *an ad interim* injunction restraining the directors from paying the dividends until the rule *nisi* was heard. Counsel for the directors was not instructed to oppose, and did not as a matter of fact oppose the application for the rule *nisi*, but what he was instructed to do, and what he did do, was to oppose the granting of an *ad interim* injunction against payments of the dividends, which become payable on and from this date, and the learned judge who heard the motion disallowed the plaintiffs' application for an *ad interim* injunction. The dividends will be paid as resolved by the meeting held on the 23rd instant.—Yours, &c.,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.

Bombay, Sept. 30.

BRITISH SERVANTS IN NATIVE STATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The question of importing British Government servants in Native States and Principalities is one, which demanded some consideration; and "Onlooker" has done well in starting it. He says: "Government lends the services of officials to Native States with the sole object of the improvement of the administration in such States." It may, perhaps, be true when the State is under direct British supervision and control. But "lent servants" in Native States under the management of their own rulers relapse into hopelessly apathetic lethargy and indolence. Moreover such "lent-servants" look upon Native States, in which they may have the peculiar good fortune to find an access, in no other light than "the Pagoda tree" of yore: and they often evince an amount of disregard to the interest of the ruler.

It was remarked years ago by a writer in one of the dailies that Native States were "cess-pools" for discontented Natives. I would, however, say they have not been found so much to be cess-pools for discontented Natives as for slothful, jaded British Native officers to stagnate and "live out husbanding" their easy gains. There are, I admit, honourable exceptions, but they are so few and far between that they could be counted on finger's end.

Very few Natives find themselves in administrative posts in the British service. The highest point to which a Native may hope to rise in the British service in the majority of instances is no more than a Huzur Deputy Collectorship or First-class Subordinate Judgeship. Even this elevation Natives attain when they are on the downside of the hill. Almost all native officers in British service develop into capital executive machines under the guidance and direction of some European officer or other. They have hardly any opportunities to bring their administrative faculties into play, which naturally remain undeveloped. Such native officers lamentably fall in coming up to their positions in Native States is no wonder.

By some "khatpat" or by some influence a Native head clerk or chitnis or duftardar manages to get into a state on perhaps three or four times the salary he can ever dream of getting in British service. Thus installed his "summum bonum" of life is no more than that of "sliding on" in the service until he has put in the number of years required to become eligible for pension. But during the first part of this period he finds himself in a very uncomfortable predicament. He finds himself in charge of a division of the State as a revenue officer or in some important administrative post. Brought up to executive orders than to issue them, untrained to be self-reliant, with hardly any spark of self-respect he finds the toga of office sitting too loosely on his back. By the universal law of Nature he accommodates himself to the circumstances and allows himself to be guided by his subordinates!

I know of a number of instances in different Native States to show that Native lent-officers have been a hopeless failure. A Shiristedar to a Collector managed, through the influence of his superior, to get into the service of a Native State, and was dubbed the Revenue Collector of a district of the Raj. In this capacity it fell to his lot to meet the same Collector, whose Shiristedar he was, to discuss an important boundary question. The European officer in due recognition of the position of the representative of the State, offered befitting treatment to this Shiristedar-Collector. When the question was taken up the poor Shiristedar-Collector quietly stood up, and with folded hands told the European gentleman that he was his benefactor, and that he would not urge any arguments to him in the case!!! The Shiristedar could not realise his new position. He could not see that the treatment he was receiving was on account of his position, and that he was injuring his master's case by offering to remain silent. I would leave the reader to imagine what impression such men are likely to produce and what service they can render to their masters. Another instance of a Mamledar-Diwan is too well known to need narration here. Such officers instead of proving useful to their masters only become troublesome, obstructive, and harmful.

There is another evil in importing British Native officers into a State. In the generality of cases the working capacities of a Native begin to wane from the age of forty-five or thereabouts owing mainly to their ways and habits of life. This is just the period when he rises to the rank of a first class Sub-Judge or a Deputy Collector. Such an officer is no better than a jaded done up cart-horse; and it is not much his fault if he is not able to come up to his situation when drafted into a Native State. It is more the mistake of the employer.

"Lent-officers" are a costly luxury. This is now a well established fact. The following statement will I believe be sufficient to make my meaning clear. The names have advisedly been withheld from the public gaze though the other items have been put down as found in the records of the States, from which they have been called out.

Name of Officer.	Year of entering State Service.	Approximate Salary at the time of entering State Service.	Approximate Salary in September 1895.
A	1880	250	1,500
B	1874	150	676
C	1875	70	485
D	1876	250	1,450
E	1878	150	725
F	1884	200	1,000
G	1878	150	600

Native States do not perhaps perceive this or allow themselves to fall easy victims to the tendency of importing outsiders into their States. British Government, however, were not slow in realising this growing evil. Since they have to bear the burden of the pension of such fatly-fed gentlemen they ruled by Circular No. 31, dated 23rd June, 1882, that a Native of India in foreign service was to pay to the British Government "one-eleventh of the gross salary he received from his foreign employers subject to a maximum contribution of Rs. 100. Even this was not enough and another safeguard had to be imposed. The British Government lays down at page 212 of the Civil Service Regulations that in all cases in which under existing rules the salary of an officer may not be increased without the sanction of the British Government; such sanction will in future, if the officer will remain under the old rates of contributions be subject to the condition that the increase shall not be liable to contribution, and shall not be reckoned for any purposes of any leave allowances." This in itself is enough to clearly demonstrate that British servants are most extravagantly paid.

Thus, then, a Native British servant

(1) from his training is not up to administrative work;

(2) by the time he manages to get into a Native State, has his mental powers almost exhausted, and consequently they easily give way under the extra pressure that falls upon them; and

(3) is invariably an extraordinarily costly luxury in which only the larger Native States can afford to indulge.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 26 IN-LOOKER.

THE PRESIDENCY CRICKET MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The match is played, and the Parsees have retrieved their lost honour. As regards umpires of the recent match we should all like to know the opinion of your correspondent "Why Not," who ridicules us in a village blacksmith's style for asking a Parsee umpire. There was at least one palpably wrong decision given by one of the European umpires, and the whole field had shown displeasure for the same. I have carefully watched Mr. Sinclair's bowling again, and I still insist that his delivery is not quite fair. As there is no objection raised to his bowling we all hope that "Old Buffer's" "gun machine" to learn Mr. Sinclair's bowling has already left England for India, and we further hope that as the machine will be for the general use of Parsee cricketers the Government will allow the machine to pass free of import duty.—Yours, &c.,

M. M. S.

A HOME paper says:—It appears that the recent decision of the Admiralty to fill up the existing deficiencies in the numbers of lieutenants and sub-lieutenants from the officers in the Royal Naval Reserve is freely condemned throughout the service.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE FONSECA MURDER CASE.

YESTERDAY, at an adjourned sitting of the Fourth Criminal Sessions, Mr. Justice Starling and a Special Jury commenced the hearing of the case in which Francis Xavier Fonseca, a Portuguese, was charged with having, on the 17th May last, in Bombay, committed the murder of one Anacleto Duarte by administering to him a pill of strychnine poison. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Advocate-General, with Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Hemming, represented the prisoner. The undermentioned gentlemen were challenged:—Messrs. Dorabjee Bomonjee Mody, R. A. Hildreth, Chubildas Lulloobhoy, Babajee Kassinath, Dwarkadas Dharumsey, Purshotum Oodhavjee, R. H. Macaulay, A. W. Campbell, Thomas Bromley, and F. J. Clark. The following gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. S. Gore Browne, Foreman.

Mr. John Hewson.
„ G. R. Johnston.
„ Furdonjee Jamsetjee Parukh.
„ Geo. Lund.

Mr. W. T. Lidbetter
„ G. F. Horbury.
„ Pestonjee Dorabjee Panday.
„ T. M. Armstrong.

Mr. Russell said that witnesses in the case might be asked to leave the court. He asked that Dr. Barry, who was sitting behind the Advocate-General, should not be allowed to sit in court.

His lordship said that the evidence of Dr. Barry was distinct, and had no relation to the rest of the evidence.

Mr. Russell said that Dr. Barry's evidence as far as the accused was concerned was extremely important, and that witness ought not, therefore, to be allowed to sit in court.

The Advocate-General was utterly at a loss to understand what Mr. Russell meant.

Mr. Russell said that when Dr. Barry would hear the evidence of Mrs. Duarte and other witnesses, it might affect his mind considerably with regard to the symptoms shewn by the deceased.

His lordship thought that that was exactly the reason why Dr. Barry should sit in court.

The Advocate-General observed that the Crown would yield to any reasonable objection.

The Advocate-General, in opening the case, referred the jury to the sections of the Penal Code which bore on the charge preferred against the accused, and observed that the charge was either one of murder or nothing. They were approaching, he said, a long, and, he was afraid, a somewhat lengthy and very anxious investigation, and the jury knew as well as he did that it was the duty of them all to banish from their minds anything and everything which might have been heard or read in connection with that matter before they came into court that morning, and be guided by the evidence only which would be presented to them. The investigation would necessarily be of a long duration, but so far as the prosecution was concerned they would see that it was not unnecessarily prolonged. The prosecution had every confidence that now that the defence had been placed in the skilful and judicious hand of Mr. Russell he would deal with it in a spirit of consideration without prolonging it more than necessary in the interest of his client. The prisoner was charged with murdering Duarte, who was a man of about forty years of age, and not forty-three, as had been deposed to by his brother, or thirty-nine, as was put down by the undertaker on the coffin. Duarte had been a fitter in the employment of the P. and O. Company; but at the date of his death and for some time previously he had been unemployed, and was living in an oart in the Girgaum Back Road, which went by his own name, the Duarte Oart, which in times gone by belonged to his uncle, the Rev. Mr. Duarte.

THE DECEASED'S MODE OF LIFE.

That sounded as if the deceased was in prosperous circumstances, but such was not the case. The evidence would clearly demonstrate that Duarte was in a most needy position. He lived in the oart with his brother Diego, his wife and children, and his aged father, and there was besides an ayah, a domestic in the house, and there could not be any doubt that their circumstances were of a most necessitous character. The brother of the deceased was evidently in very bad circumstances, inasmuch as he had actually been sent to jail for debt, and it would be abundantly proved that the deceased was also in the habit of borrowing money in small sums, amongst others, from the prisoner at the bar. The death occurred somewhere about 10 o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 17th May last, and the learned counsel proposed to tell the jury of the circumstances of the death that morning. Witnesses would tell them that Duarte, when he got up that morning, was perfectly well, not a strong or robust man—but he was not suffering in any way. After he got up, he chopped some wood, and played for some little time with his children, and shortly after that the prisoner turned up at Duarte's house. The prisoner, who came in a victoria with a Mussalman, who was constantly in his company, did not stay there long, but when he returned he found Duarte not far from the Grant Road Bridge sitting in a grain-dealer's shop. Duarte joined the Mussalman and the accused, and they drove together round by the Girgaum Back Road and the upper lane which flanked the Kennedy Bridge, and eventually halted at a liquor shop close to the French Bridge. There they had some liquor, the Mussalman staying outside, and the prisoner and Duarte had each a glass of rum, for which the prisoner paid, and then they went into an inner room. The theory of the prosecution was that when they were in the inner room the dose of poison was administered to the deceased. Duarte then returned home, which was about five or six minutes' walk from the place, and the Mussalman and the prisoner drove back in the direction of the latter's house. As soon as Duarte entered his house, he made certain statements to his wife and ayah, which the learned counsel would not mention to the jury, because he understood that the counsel for defence objected to it. Duarte was not long in the house before he complained of certain symptoms, which, according to the theory of the prosecution, were entirely consistent with strychnine poisoning, and in a very short time the man was dead. The symptoms were spasmodic, and medical witnesses would depose that they were absolutely consistent with strychnine poisoning. The deceased was buried the next day, and nothing more was heard of the matter until the 7th July, when the body was exhumed under the coroner's warrant, which was obtained by the police, who were put in motion by the agent in Bombay of the Sun Life Assurance Company, of Canada. The Advocate-General, then referring to the time previous to the 17th May, drew the attention of the jury to the relations between the prisoner and the deceased, and the motive which induced the prisoner to commit the terrible crime with which he was charged. The prisoner was by avocation a process serving bailiff in the Small Causes Court, his salary being fifteen or twenty rupees a month, and he got in addition certain perquisites and fees which increased his monthly emoluments. But whatever his emoluments might have been, it would be indisputably proved that—and that was a matter of no slight importance—that for some time previous to the death of Duarte, the prisoner was in very great need of money, decrees being constantly passed against him in the Small Causes Court.

THE PRISONER'S CIRCUMSTANCES.

At the very time of the death of the deceased, there were a number of decrees remaining unsatisfied, and the prisoner was constantly in the habit of borrowing from everybody from whom he could obtain money. He had been borrowing from his brother-in-law, from Marwarees, and from the Mussalman, who was his servant and attendant, who was an ex-police havildar, and who had been retained by the prisoner to assist him in the duty of serving processes of the Small Causes Court. The man was supposed to get ten rupees a month and some small fees for his services, but he was not paid regularly. There could be no doubt under the circumstances that the prisoner was in great need of money. It appeared that in December 1893 he had effected an insurance in the Sun Life Assurance Company, of Canada, of his uncle, which had nothing whatever to do with this case, but the learned counsel mentioned it to show how it was that in the first instance the prisoner became acquainted with the company and with its Hindu agent, named Gordhandas Motiram. There was considerable delay and difficulty about paying the premium on his uncle's policy, and there was no further dealing between the prisoner and the company until the 21st May, 1894. The prisoner applied to the brother of Gordhandas, the latter having gone out of Bombay, for an insurance on the life of the deceased, which was originally for Rs. 7,000. That proposal went in, and the idea of the prisoner evidently was that the policy should be in his own name. It would be found from the proposal that the prisoner's name was erased, and in lieu of it the expression "personal representatives" of the insured, namely, Duarte, was inserted. The prisoner apparently objected to carry out that proposal, and nothing more was heard by the company until November, 1894, when the prisoner made a fresh application for similar insurance upon Duarte's life. Questions were then put to the prisoner as to what was his interest in the life of Duarte. He was asked if he was a relation of Duarte, for if he was, the policy could be in his own name, otherwise in the name of the legal representatives, and he was not to take an assignment of it. On the prisoner at that time stating that he was not a relation but a friend of Duarte, the man at the insurance office said that the prisoner could not have an insurance in his same because, that would be in affect a speculation on another man's life, and the prisoner accordingly stated that it was a security for money advanced. That being so the insurance people said that there would be no difficulty to get the assignment from the debtor, and the matter would be put through, and it was in consequence of that that the second proposal of November, 1894, was entertained by the company, and in due course a policy was issued at the head office in Canada. Although the policy was dated the 12th March, the premium mentioned ran from the date and the premia on the policy was made payable on the first of November, first of February, first of May, and first of August. It would be seem, therefore, that the risk was really supposed to be running during the interval between the proposal being accepted and the policy arriving in Bombay, and properly speaking the premia ought to have been paid either on the due date, or on the expiration of thirty days of grace allowed by the company. But the premium was instead of as above partly paid on the 5th of December, the balance being paid thereafter, clearly showing that there was some delay and difficulty on the part of the prisoner in finding money for the same, and that was of course evidence of his pecuniary condition and embarrassment. The company accepted the premium and thereby condoned the delay in the payment of the premium. The next payment was due on the first of February, but it was paid on the last day of the month, and eventually the policy which was received in Bombay was given to the prisoner on the 22nd April, 1895. The next premium was due on the first of May, and the days of grace for that policy would have expired on the 30th May, but that premium was never paid, Duarte dying on the 17th of that month before the expiry of the days of grace. The assignment was taken by the prisoner to the company purporting to have been executed by Duarte, and it was delivered to them, and they had sent to Montreal, their head office, for the policy. The theory of the prosecution was that it was in the month of May, when the prisoner saw that the policy would be forfeited if the premium was not paid within the days' of grace allowed by the company, that he thought of putting an end to the life of Duarte.

DECEASED'S STATE OF MIND.

He (the Advocate-General) might mention that Duarte was very much addicted to drink, and was not generally in a robust or strong condition of health, and there would be reliable evidence in the case that all through that period before the policy was applied for, and during the earlier months of this year, the prisoner constantly caught the company of Duarte and supplied him with drink, and it would be for the jury to consider whether the prisoner's idea was not, at or about the beginning of May, to complete by a dose of poison the ruin of the life which he had been previously trying to undermine by drink. Not long after the beginning of May, about thirteen or fourtheen days before the death of Duarte, it would be proved that the prisoner and his Mahomedan companion were at Mr. Stephens' stable at Charni Road, where they were frequently in the habit of going to converse with a man, named Tom Ferrel, who was employed by Messrs. Stephen's and Co., and who had charge of their medicines in their Veterinary Surgery. Hussan, the mahomedan would tell the jury that early in May, at Mr. Stephen.s' stables, the prisoner asked Tom for some poison, and he saw some white powder taken out and given by Tom to the prisoner. The Mahomedan asked what it was for, and the prisoner said it was required for killing rats, whereupon Tom observed that it would kill dogs and cats too. That powder was strychnine, but unfortunately for the case Tom died on the 22nd of May, and his evidence was not accordingly forthcoming. The jury had, however, the evidence of Mr. Stephens that strychnine was kept in a particular place in the surgery, and he would depose that when he was in that surgery some time later, and when the police brought the Mahomedan there, the latter correctly pointed out the place where the strychnine was kept. If the jury believed that evidence, the prosecution would have established that early in the month of May the prisoner was in possession of strychnine. It was just about that time that the prisoner received a letter from the Insurance Office, which must have set all his misgivings about the policy at rest. The deceased was a man of very weak intellect, and though he might not be called an imbicile, he was next door to it, and was of an extremely weak and yielding disposition. The prisoner apparently had got very great influence over him, and as a matter of fact in the preceding month the prisoner had a medical man, who would be called as a witness, to attend on him for fever or some such ailment at his house, so that there would be no difficulty whatever in inducing the deceased to take poison in whatever form it was tendered to him on the morning of the 17th May at the liquor shop. The brother of the deceased, who was absent from home at the time the death took place, went and informed the prisoner of the event, at which he only expressed his regret, and did not attend the funeral, and it would be clearly established by evidence that the prisoner intended to make out that he was not with the deceased that morning, and, in fact, was attempting to set up an *alibi*. Diego, the brother of the deceased, asked him for a loan of money for funeral expenses and he said that he would give the amount of Rs. 50 if he came to him that evening. When Diego went in the evening he gave him the amount, which he had borrowed from his Mahomedan companion, a promissory note being obtained from him for such loan.

FONSECA'S CLAIM OF THE INSURANCE MONEY.

One would have supposed that the prisoner would have given prompt notice at the Insurance Office, but such was not the case. He did not appear at the Insurance Office until the 21st of May, when he made his claim under the policy, and when he was asked how it was that he did not come before that time, he said that he had just heard of the death. He was then asked what his interest in the policy was, and he said that there was no consideration whatever for it. A very long correspondence then ensued between Mr. Hemming, the solicitor for the prisoner and the Insurance Office. It might be mentioned that in order to get the necessary papers for his claim, the prisoner had consulted Mr. Hemming, before whom a number of statements of the usual nature were signed Mr. Hemming acting in the capacity of a Notary Public. In the long correspondence that ensued Mr. Hemming insisted on the payment of the claim, and absolutely declined to give any confirmation whatever as to the nature of the interest of the prisoner in the policy or in the estate of the deceased. This was, the Advocate-General said, an important feature of the case down to the present moment. Nothing had been put forward in the shape of evidence of any consideration for that assignment. It was hardly credible that if there was any consideration it would not have been put forward at the earliest opportunity. The question would at once arise how a person in necessitous circumstances like the prisoner could find money to provide anything like an adequate consideration for a policy of ten thousand rupees. The refusal and withholding on the part of Mr. Hemming of all information about the nature of his client's policy naturally made Mr. Ellis, the local agent of the company, suspicious, and the documents which were sent to him as supporting the claim were not calculated to reassure him. In the first place there was a statement by Mr. Hyam, a medical gentleman, who attended the deceased at the house of the prisoner a month previous to his death for fever and ague, and he (Mr. Hyam) in his statement said that he believed that Duarte had died from fever and bronchitis. That answer was procured and given at the instance of the prisoner, while on the other hand the brother of the deceased procured from Dr. Ferreira on the day of the death, to avoid the holding of an inquest, a certificate, which was founded apparently on a previous acquaintance of that medical man with the deceased, in which he stated that he had beeen ailing from anemia of the brain and other diseases. The church certificate signed by the Vicar stated that the cause of death was epileptic fever.

THE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

On the 7th of July the police were set in motion by Mr. Ellis with the result that a warrant was obtained for exhuming the body, and the body being exhumed, the viscera were extracted and examined by Dr. Barry, the Chemical Analyser to Government, and that gentleman would depose that he was satisfied, after an examination of a most elaborate character extending overseveral days that there was strychnine in the viscera, a large quantity of the drug having been eliminated in various ways. If the jury were satisfied that it was so, and that the prisoner at the bar did procure strychnine at Mr. Stephens' stables, and if in addition to that the statements to which he (the Advocate-General) had alluded, were established in evidence, he apprehended that the jury would be unable as reasonable men acting on circumstantial evidence to resist the conclusion which would operate on their minds that the prisoner was guilty of the charge laid against him. In a case of that kind it would be quite absurd to expect that they should have evidence of eye-witnesses to the administration of poison. It was quite hopeless to expect anything of the kind, and all that could be done was to lay before the jury a series of facts for their consideration to enable them to come to a conclusion in the matter. Mathematical certainty was not of course necessary: all that was necessary was that the jury should be as convinced in the matter as they would be in any important matter of everyday life. There was no reason to doubt the *bona fide* of the re-latives of the deceased, inasmuch as they had not a particle of suspicion in their minds at the time that the death was not due to natural causes. They were an ignorant, illiterate and lethargic people who would be naturally inclined to shrink from a coroner's inquest and dan autopsy. There were two alternatives, either that their statements were true or that they were guilty of the most heinously wicked concoction of evidence against the prisoner. If there had been any concoction in the matter, it must be supposed to have been at the instigation of the police, and he (the Advocate-General) did not know if the learned counsel on the other side would suggest it or not, but he could only protest, and he was sure that the jury would agree with him in protesting against the notion of anybody, any policemen, at all events, of the standing and position of those who were concerned in the conduct of the investigation, stooping to suborn evidence in order to take away the life of a fellow-creature. As far as the prosecution was concerned their only desire was that justice should be done in the matter. They had no wish to win a verdict; their only desire was, if the man was guilty, that he should be convicted, but otherwise he should be acquitted.

The following evidence was then called for the prosecution.

Pestonji Dorabji Shroff, a plan-maker in the Executive Engineer's office, produced plans he had prepared of the houses of the accused and the deceased, the liquor shop, the grain-dealer's shop, &c., in Girgaum Back Road.

EFFECTING THE INSURANCE.

Gordhandas Motiram, examined by Mr. Macpherson, said he was a general agent of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada in Bombay, and had been so for the past three years. He had known the prisoner for the last three years. In 1893, prisoner applied to witness for a policy of the life of one D. B. Conceicio, which was granted. Prisoner told witness that Conceicio was his uncle. The next policy the prisoner applied for was that of the life of the deceased. He wanted to have it drawn up in his favour. He said he would pay the premium, but that the policy must be assigned over to him. The premium was frequently applied for, but was not paid. The policy was subsequently concelled, and the prisoner paid the cancellation fee and applied for a fresh policy on the life of the deceased for Rs. 10,000. It was to cover certain advances which, prisoner said, he had made to the deceased. On every occasion when a payment for premium was made, it was the prisoner who paid it. (Witness was examined as to a large number of documents exhibited in the case.) The prisoner informed witness of the death of Duarte on the 21st May last. Prisoner had been to witness's house on several occasions about the Duarte policy. About 8 p.m. on the 21st May, prisoner came to witness's house and produced a certificate of Duarte's death, certifying that he died of epileptic fever. It was signed by the vicar. Prisoner said that Duarte died on the 17th May, and that he must be paid the premium. In answer to witness, prisoner said that Duarte died of epileptic fever or apoplexy; that a fortnight before his death he suffered from fever; and that a day previously he had wandered about in the sun, and that he probably died of apoplexy. Prisoner further said that he had been to witness's office to report the death, and had reported it to Mr. Ellis. Prisoner said he had heard of the death only on the 21st May, not before. The next day he called at witness's office to sign certain forms. Mr. Ellis, whose office is in another place, happened to be at the time in witness's office, and in his hearing the prisoner repeated what he had told witness the previous evening. Prisoner said that, if this claim was paid, he would bring much other work for the company. The same afternoon witness handed the claim-papers to prisoner. In returning the claim-papers, prisoner told witness that if the claim was paid off at once, he would pay him Rs. 1,000. Witness said the payment of the claim was not in his hands, and that the papers should be returned duly executed. The next morning again prisoner told witness he could not give him more than Rs. 1,000, as the premium was to be divided between three persons. Witness said he did not want anything to be paid to him. The claim-papers, duly executed, came to witness's office through Mr. Hemming; and he sent them on to Mr. Ellis.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell, witness admitted he made a mistake about his being in Bombay at the time of the first policy. He was then in Madras. The policy was for the life of Duarte, but it was made out in the name of the prisoner, who paid the money on his behalf. Witness declined to say what commission he got from the company for each policy effected by him, because it was his private arrangement with the company. On the 21st May Thakoredas Kikabhoy, his cousin, was present at witness's conversation with the prisoner. The conversation was in English. Prisoner told witness that he himself had got the certificate of death from the padree. Witness could not say whether prisoner represented that the certificate had been drawn up on his instructions. Witness thought it was quite fair that insurance companies should require an assignee of a policy to prove his claim. On the 22nd May, prisoner admitted to witness that he had from the first misrepresented having got promissory notes from the deceased. And still he claimed under the assignment. Three or four days subsequently, in the presence of the sub-agent, prisoner offered witness a bribe. It was a lie that witness wanted to have money out of the policy.

Re-examined by Mr. Macpherson: The wrong statements made by witness before the coroner were not wilfully made. From first to last witness had not seen the deceased. Prisoner speaks Gujerati tolerably well. Witness's object in pressing prisoner to get the policy through was of course to earn his commission.

THE CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

Mr. Alfred H. Ellis, examined by Mr. Macpherson, said he was the chief agent in India of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. The first time witness noticed the prisoner was in connection with the policy of the life of the deceased. Witness had no personal knowledge as to why the first policy of Rs. 7,000 was not taken up, but was altered to the second policy of Rs. 10,000. The premium on the first policy had never been paid. Witness first saw prisoner about the policy on the 21st May last. Prisoner said deceased had been in the sun at Bandora the day before his death; and died of sun-stroke. Witness asked why he had not been notified before, and prisoner said he himself had heard of the death only that morning. Witness again saw the prisoner at his agent's office the next day, and remarked that it was necessary for him to prove his claim before it could be paid. Prisoner said he could prove it, that the deceased was his friend, and had asked him to insure his life and pay the premium. On a previous occasion witness had noticed that the policy could not have existed when the assignment was said to have been executed. Mr. Macpherson read the correspondence which had taken place between witness and Mr. Hemming. Mrs. Duarte had written to the company a letter, which led to inquiries being made into the matter, with the result that witness addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Police.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell, witness said he had made no enquiries as to what his agent had been doing in the matter of the policy. The first policy had lapsed, because the premium on it had not been paid. Witness did not treat the assignment as either a good or a bad one. He treated it as an ordinary assignment.

Mr. Russell: I am sorry I cannot get a direct answer from you.

Witness: I will give a direct answer to a direct question. (A laugh.)

Witness, continuing, said that in ordinary cases of deaths in Bombay notice would be sent to the office almost immediately. In his presence, no confession was made by the accused of any previous mis-representation on his part. Witness did not think very much of the assignment. After the conversation with accused on the 22nd May in his agent's office, witness said he had no intention of paying the policy. He considered the assignment as waste paper under the circumstances. He never told the accused that he should treat the assignment as waste paper; but he intended to advise his company to resist the payment of the claim. In the correspondence with Messrs. Turner and Hemming, witness did not consider it was his business to say that the assignment was, in his opinion, mere waste paper. Witness did not in this correspondence state that he considered the accused a mere spectator. It was no business of his to do so.

At the close of the witness's cross-examination, the court adjourned till this (Tuesday) morning.

WELCOME TO A PORTUGUESE EDITOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—What I said in my speech on Saturday last was, "Now Mr. Mascarenhas knowing this (that is, that the real authors of the libel were allowed to go scot-free) and being ignorant whether the allegations were true or otherwise, would, as a matter of course, without the least hesitation, have given an apology—as a gentleman should do, who has unwittingly abused another—to the offended person, whom he did not know at all, and consequently he had no interest in persisting in keeping those allegations standing, but for the correspondents and their co-villagers residing in this city." I did not say that an apology was given and accepted.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 30. ACCACIO DA GAMA.

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic for you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power, strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shattered constitution without regard to age or sex. Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 5-4. MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. J. MORSE, S.C., proceeds to Bhuj to-day, and the Command of the Garrison of Bombay devolves upon Lieut.-Colonel G. M. Stevens, R.A., the next Senior Officer.

THE Hired Transport Britannia left Suez on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 9th instant.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAO OF KOTAH is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day, at 6-22 a.m. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the saluting battery to announce the arrival of his Highness.

SANCTION has been given to a revised scheme for the occupation of the Malakand and Swat river crossing, and the work is proceeding actively on the fortified posts. The tribesmen of Lower Swat profess to be more than content with the presence of troops, and the clans from Chakdarah to Panjkora river have petitioned against the withdrawal of the force from that section of the road.

IN Chitral itself a new bridge has been completed over the river near the capital town, which will immensely facilitate military operations if such are rendered necessary in future. Colonel Hutchinson will now concentrate his troops in Darosh Fort, giving up patrolling towards the Lowarai road, which has been closed, as all supplies have been sent over the pass. Postal runners are now working regularly, and the tonga service to Chakdarah is likely to be established.

PORTABLE incinerators seem likely to become a regular part of camp equipment during Indian campaigns of the future, their value along the Chitral line of communication having been clearly established. During the Afghan war of 1878-80 the mortality among transport animals was so great that in the Khyber, the Bolan, and on the Khojak much of the sickness which the troops suffered from was attributed to the rotten carcases on the roadside. In only too many instances streams were fouled by animals which had wandered away and died in their last efforts to get water. Camping grounds became unfit for habitation after a time, as camels, mules, ponies and bullocks were hastily buried in their neighbourhood, while the refuse left by thousands of men was merely swept out of sight. The incinerator makes short work of dead animals and camp sweepings; it can be easily worked; and it does not consume an excessive amount of fuel. The pattern used on the Nowshera-Chitral line is just of the kind that can be carried readily from place to place, and the small expense incurred in connection with it is repaid a thousand times by the direct advantages gained. An incinerator is to be left behind with the troops stationed in the Malakand, and it will doubtless prove of the greatest use.

THE three *aksakals*, or elders, upon whom the young Mehtar of Chitral will have to relay for advice and guidance during his minority, are all men of great influence in the country, and have long been known to the people as persons wielding power and authority. In selecting them care was taken to choose the best of the Katuri family. Raja Bahadur Khan is half-brother of Sher Afzul, and he is allowed to retain the Governorship of Mastuj as he is popular in that district. Inayat Khan was one of the wazirs of the old Mehtar, Aman-ul-Mulk, and he is held in respect by all classes on account of his great age. Futteh Ali Shah has strong personal influence over the Chitralis, and he it was who rendered possible the defence of the Fort in the first instance. He showed his loyalty to the British Government by collecting suppplies when Dr. Robertson arrived at Chitral, and had it not been for his efforts the garrison could never have stood a long siege. He shared their privations when the Fort was beleaguered, and remained staunch throughout. In him the young Mehtar has a sound councillor, full of ripe experience, and he is not likely to allow plots or intrigues to come to a head. There can be no sudden up-rising in Chitral while he is one of the Ministers of State, for he would have early information of any movement against the Mehtar. The whole arrangement is in the nature of an experiment, but it will probably prove a success, more particularly as our Political Agent will have troops at his back to prevent those epidemics of assassination to which the Chitral ruling family has been so subject.

THE reclamation of the marshy portion of the Ootacamund Lake adjoining the A.B.C. ground is to be taken in hand at once. Preliminary steps have been taken, and Mr. W. B. de Winton hopes to finish the work next year.

THE report of the Committee which sat in Calcutta last spring to revise the Education Code for European Schools and to consider various other educational matters submitted to it by the Government of India, is, we believe, now on its way to Government, it having been signed by the members.

IT seems that the experiment sanctioned in connection with a battalion of British Infantry at Dinapore is not the first extended trial to which the "tea-kettle" theory has been subjected. The wing of the Derbyshire Regiment at Benares have boiled all their drinking water since the 1st April last, and the results have not been encouraging. On the contrary, we are informed that the admissions for enteric fever have been nearly double that of any previous year.

THE experiments carried out with cordite stored for some time in India have proved so thoroughly satisfactory that orders have been issued for all black powder ammunition to be used up as quickly as possible. It will, therefore, be re-issued to regiments forthwith. The army in India may now rest content in the knowledge that cordite is absolutely trustworthy, and that it does not deteriorate with storage, certain tests having been most carefully applied with a view to set this point at rest.

FROM a return by the Protector of Immigrants, Trinidad, it appears that the mortality among the emigrants from Calcutta to that Colony was much higher on board ship in 1894 than in the previous year. This was due to an epidemic of measles. In the island also the mortality was slightly greater than in 1893. A number of the Indians are out of work at present owing to the precarious state of the sugar industry.

A NATIVE print states that the Bengal-North-Western Railway has made overtures to the trustees of a mosque at Muzaffarpur with a view to obtaining possession of the building, which will probably be pulled down in order to the carrying out of some project of railway extension. It is said that the Mohamedan community has been offered another mosque, but that it has unanimously refused to part with the old structure.

AFTER the disappearance of the cyclonic storm which at the close of last week gave heavy rain to Bengal and the east of the North-West Provinces, rain ceased over a large part of India, with the exception of some thundershowers over the Peninsula. This quiet, showery weather lasted for some days, but the weather reports for Friday showed very unsettled conditions over the southern half of the Indian area. A fresh and, perhaps, deep depression is developing over the Bay, and at the same time a second storm is apparently forming on the opposite side of the Peninsula in the Arabian Sea. The Bay storm seems likely to take a more westerly track than the last storm, and shows an indication of passing into the Peninsula, which would occassion heavy rain there again. The storm off the West Coast, it appears, will probably move westward or north-westward.

THE new Volunteer Act in Natal states that the Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Volunteer force, and provides that he shall appoint on behalf of the Queen an officer with the rank of Colonel, who shall be styled Commandant. It contains a further clause to the effect that the Governor may order out the Volunteer force or any part thereof for military service in aid of the civil power, or against an enemy, or to repel invasion.

MAJOR VON WISSMANN has issued a proclamation on assuming the post of Governor of German East Africa, in which he states that his two chief objects will be to open up the Colony economically for the benefit of the Mother Country, and to further the spread of civilization among the native population.

A PRIVATE despatch from Massowah states that the Abyssinian Ecclesiastic Theophilos made a solemn proclamation in the Adowa market-place, on August 31, in the presence of 4,000 persons and the officers of the garrison, explaining the fundamental principles of the Ethiopian religion, and exhorting the people not to listen to the Russian mission, which, he declared, had been sent to destroy their religion, nor to have any relations whatsoever with the mission, whose members were false prophets. After the reading of the proclamation the Abyssinian clergy chanted a psalm celebrating the liberation of the people from bondage in Egypt.

THE Paris correspondent of *The Week* (Toronto) recently repeated the familiar statement that the Prophet Mohammed depended upon the sword for the conversion of the Arabs, and that he offered the alternative of the Koran or death. In view of the reported doings of the Moslems in Armenia and Macedonia, most people are confirmed in the belief that Islam is the religion of violence. A Mussulman, however, raises his voice in defence of the religion of Mohammed as a religion of peace and brotherly love. *The Week* prints his letter without giving the name of the writer, who concludes: "Islam asks you to acknowledge the claims of Moses, Jesus, and Mohammed as great teachers of revealed religion, and not to reject one of them. Many Moslems also recognise Zoroaster, Buddha, and Plato as inspired religious teachers, and it is quite permissible to do so. In short, the Moslem view of the prophetic office and of inspiration is far more broad and liberal than that which is found in the teaching of Christian doctors."

THE Duke of Norfolk as Postmaster-General has (according to the London correspondent of the *Manchester Evening News*) issued an order to gentlemen in the higher departments of the Post Office forbidding them to do literary work during office hours. He has also (it is added) made a clean sweep of the little libraries of reference which some of the "literary gents" at the Post Office had accumulated in their rooms to aid them in their non-official pursuits.

A SHORT note on the portraits of Robert Louis Stevenson appeared in the *Athenæum* last week from the pen of Mr. Balfour Paul. Altogether, but two finished portraits of R.L.S. were painted, one by Signor Nerli in 1892, and one by Mr. Sargent in 1885. Mr. Richmond in 1885-86 had one or two sittings, but the portrait was not completed. Add to these two busts, two medallions and two drawings. The Nerli portrait was exhibited in New Zealand, and bought by a lady for 100 guineas. For the same sum she offered it to the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, but it was declined for reasons not stated. It is rumoured, however, says Mr. Paul, that the work may ultimately reach the National Portrait Gallery in London. Mr. Stevenson himself considered it the best portrait painted of him.

THE Arab leader who has invaded the Gama country is the notorious Mahomedan Chief Samory. He wrote to Governor Maxwell that he had no channel of personal communication with the English, but was anxious to obtain their friendship. Samory has now reached Incoransah. His intentions are unknown, but it is supposed that he has the occupation of Kumassi in view.

AN interesting account of a visit paid to the Grand Old Man of Germany is given in the September number of the *London Home* by Dr. Jon Stefansson. Regarding politics, Bismarck said he had lost his interest in them. "What is far more important to me is the weather and the harvest. I occupy my time now with agriculture. That is a far more grateful employment than politics. In politics ingratitude is the rule; in agriculture it is the exception." Dr. Stefansson retells the story of a beautiful American girl from Colorado, who went to Kissingen to see Bismarck, who was taking the waters there. Having feasted for some days on the sight of the great man, she one day summoned up courage, walked straight up to him, and said: "Durchlaucht, I am going to Colorado to-day; may I shake hands with you before I go?" She took his offered hand, and attempted to kiss it, but he promptly said, "In Kissingen we do not kiss hands," and then and there he kissed her on the mouth as tenderly and affectionately as any lover. And yet, remarks Dr. Stefansson, some people will try to make out that Bismarck is blind to a woman's charms!

"SOME time back" (said M. Paderewski to a *Strand Musical Magazine* contributor), "while I was travelling in England, a number of letters reached me from the proprietor of a circus. The first ran something like this:—'My dear Paderewski, why don't you come? Why don't you keep your engagement? You are engaged to appear at my circus at Warrington with a dancing bear. The public are very disappointed because you do not come.' As this appeal elicited no response, the energetic circus proprietor forwarded me a printed form of contract, in which it was set out in writing that 'Paderewski is engaged to appear with a dancing bear for £10 a week. No play, no pay.'" It appears that there is a circus-performer in existence who styles himself Paderewski. When M. Paderewski's secretary inquired of this gentleman why he had assumed the pianist's name he replied that he had the right to assume any name he pleased. "It isn't worth making a fuss about," he added, confidentially. "I shall be a good advertisement for M. Paderewski."

"LIKE nearly all the turning points in one's life," said Mr. Brandon Thomas to a representative of the *Birmingham Mail*, "Charley's Aunt" was the product of an accident. One day I was going down to Staines, and in the train I met Penley. He asked me to write him a three-act play. 'Something pretty, like your "Highland Legacy."' 'But,' I said, 'it is so difficult to know what to do for you. You have played nearly everything in your time, from the parson to the blackleg, and the monk to the rake? Whatever can I do for you?' A thought suddenly struck me. Prompted by an amusing likeness he bears to an elderly relative of mine, I asked him if he had ever played a woman. His eyes twinkled, and he said he had not, but he had often thought he should like to. The trick was done. I got the idea of my play, and wrote it, and a day or two afterwards Penley took it for a little out-of-the-way tour in the provinces, to get himself into the part. He performed it first at Bury St. Edmunds, where it was an instanteneous success. All the notices were enthusiastic, and next merning Penley telegraphed to me, 'Your fortune is made.' He thought the play was too long, and some parts of it I cut out; but when the farce was produced in London at the Royalty, I had to replace all that I had taken out. From the first day the success of the play was assured."

THE University of St. Andrews is building a hall of residence for its women students on the lines of the Girton and Newnham Colleges at Cambridge and the Oxford Halls for Women Miss Louisa Innes Lumsden (Classical Honours, Girton, and first Head Mistress of St. Leonard's School St. Andrews) has been appointed warden of the hall. The fee for residence and board for the winter University session of six months will be £40, each student having a separate room.

THE Press Congress which has just met at Heidelberg has been commemorated by the discovery and reproduction in facsimile of the first newspaper, according to the Germans. The news-sheet in question is dated 1609, and was published at Strassburg by one Johann Carolus. The title runs: "Relation of all the Important and Memorable Events that may happen during the year 1609 in Upper and Lower Germany, as also in France, Italy, Scotland, England, Spain, Hungary, Poland, Transylvania, Walachia, Moldavia, and Turkey." Beneath the title there is an editorial note which assures us that all news received will be reproduced "as conscientiously as possible." Among the curiosities of the first number is the letter from "our own correspondent" at Venice, dated September, 4, 1609. In it the invention of the telescope by Galileo is quietly announced thus:—"The Government has augmented by a hundred crowns the pension of Signor Galileo Galilei, of Florence, Professor at Padua, inasmuch as he has invented an instrument which enables one to see distant objects as if they were quite near, while those objects that are close at hand appear much larger than to the naked eye."

THE CHITRAL DESPATCHES.

THE following is the full text of the notification wise has been issued by the Government of India in the Military Department:—

"His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the subjoined letter from the Adjutant-General in India, dated the 20th August 1895, forwarding a despatch from Lieutenant-General Sir R. C. Low, K. C. B., Commanding the Chitral Relief Force, recapitulating the operations of the force under his command, and bringing to notice the services of officers and men who have been specially distinguished during the operations.

"The Governor-General in Council takes the opportunity afforded by the approching return to British India of a large portion of the Relief Force, to signify the cordial recognition of the Government of India of the distinguished manner in which the force has acquitted itself, during the arduous and completely successful operations now brought to a close.

"The troops were hastily called into the field in March last to undertake the relief of the fort of Chitral, where the British Agent in Gilgit and a small force, mainly composed of the Imperial Service troops of the Kashmir State, were beleaguered by a large body of tribesmen under the direction of Umra Khan, the Chief of Jandol and of Sher Afzal, an aspirant to the Mehtarship of Chitral. His Excellency in Council observed with satisfation the rapidity and ease with which the mobilitation of the force was carried out, and considers that this reflects credit both on the originators of the mobililisation scheme, and on those by whom it was worked out and carried into effect. The excellent work done by Colonel Boughey, Royal Engineers, Manager of the North-Western State Railway, and those under him, contributed very lagely to the successful mobilisation of the force, an merits special acknowledgment.

"The Governor-General in Council fully concurs with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in the opinions he has expressed regarding the skilful dispositions made by Lieutenant-General Sir R. C. Low, the amirable conduct of the troops, and the excellent spirit displayed by all ranks, not only in their encounters with the enemy, but also in overcoming the exceptional difficuties which presented themselves in the nature of the country. His Excellency in Council desires to express the thanks of the Government of India to Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Low, to the officers Commanding the Brigades of the force under his orders, and to all the officers and men engaged in the operations for their most valuable services through which the intentions of the Government have been fully carried out.

"His Excellency in Council notes with much satisfaction the efficient manner in which the onerous duties of the Commissariat and other departments of the army and of the Telegraph and Postal Departments were performed. His Excellency has specially observed the excellent arrangements made by Major-General Stedman and his staff for the organisation of the line of communication after the cessation of active hostilities, and the success with which the difficult task of carrying out the supply of the force has been accomplished. The transport trains placed at the disposal of the Govenment of India by the Maharajas of Gwalior and Jeypore proved to be of the greatest value, and their high state of efficiency reflects much credit on the British officers who superintended their training in quarters, and worked them in the field. The Governor-General in Council is specially pleased to notice the terms of praise in which Lieutenant-General Low has spoken of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of these transport trains.

"The services of the officers of the Royal Engineers, of the companies of sappers and Minners, and of the battalions of Pioneers have been of special value in this campaign. The Governor-General in Council entirely agrees with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in his high estimate of the work done by the officers of the Royal Engineers. But for the remarkable skill displayed by these officers in constructing and maintaining bridges over the Swat and Panjkora rivers, the operations would have been greatly retarded.

"The officers of the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department, and of the Survey Department of the Government of India, have done work which will be of lasting value. The Governor-General in Council appreciates the ability and energy shown by these officers in carrying out their laborious duties.

His Excellency in Council deplores the loss of the officers and men who have bravely fallen in the performance of their duty, or have succumbed to disease brought on by the conditions under which the operations were conducted. A special tribute is due to the memory of Lieutenant-Colonel F. D. Battye, by whose death, at the moment when he had, with great gallantry and skill, brought the battalion under his command out of a position of peculiar difficulty, the Indian service has lost one of its most admirable officers.

"The mobilisation and advance of the Chitral Relief Force were the signal for very numerous offers of personal service, assistance, and co-operation from Native Chiefs throughout India, including especially those who maintain Imperial Service Troops, and from native noblemen and gentlemen of every station and degree. This widespread evidence of an earnest and vigilant loyalty has afforded the deepest gratification to the Governor-General in Council. Although the circumstances of the expedition did not afford to the British Government an opportunity could be taken of employing the troops of India's loyal States, the Governor-General in Council none the less cordially tenders his acknowledgments to all who came forward ready to render service and prove their devotion."

The letter referred to above is as follows:—

"No. 1086 G.—Field Operations,—dated Simla, 20th August 1895.

From Major-General G. de C. Morton, C. B. Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

"In continuation of my letter No. 758. G. dated 21st May 1895, I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying despatch (No. 1174.A. dated 27th July 1895) from Lieutenant-General Sir R. C. Low, K. C. B., Commanding the Chitral Relief Force.

"As this is Sir Robert Low's final despatch on the operations of the Force, it will be desirable to briefly review the operations from the date the Force took the field.

"Orders for its mobilisation were issued on the 14th March 1895, and on the 1st April it had crossed the frontier with two of its brigades at Jalala and one at Lundkhwar.

"The actions of the Malakand Pass, Khar, Chakdarra, Sado (or Panikora) and Mamugai followed in rapid succession, and the details of each action, together with those of the passage of the Swat and Panjkora rivers, have already been published in the previous despatches submitted to Government.

"On the 20th April, a report, received through Brigadier-General Gatacre, of the great straits to which the garrison of Chitral was reduced led to Sir Robert Low approving of a flying column of 500 men being pushed on in advance to effect the relief of the garrison at all hazards. The support to the Khan of Dir afforded by this small column, added to the prestige gained by the successes of the British arms, emboldened the Khan of Dir to advance with his tribesmen into the Chitral Valley, and his arrival there had a material effect on the raising of the siege and flight of Sher Afzal—a service of great importance, which is alluded to by Sir Robert Low in paragraph 4 of his present despatch.

"In their advance from the Indian frontier, the troops under Sir Robert Low had to cross five mountain passes, three of which—the Malakand (2,900 feet), the Janbatai (7,400 feet) and the Lowarai (10,200 feet) presented exceptional difficulties to the movement of troops, their baggage and supplies; they had to bridge two rivers which in rain became impassable torrents, and to fight five actions with the enemy, and, when not engaged in fighting or marching, they had to labour incessantly in road making in order to make the mountain tracks passable for the force. The admirable conduct of, and the spirit displayed by, the troops have already been favourably commented on by Sir George White, and it remains now for His Excellency to bring to the notice of Government the skilful dispositions of their gallant leader Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Low. K. C. B., and the admirable manner in which the intentions and orders of Government have been carried out by this distinguised officer.

"His Excellency also concurs in the favourable terms in which Sir Robert Low has spoken of Major General E. Stedman, C. B., Brigadier Generals W. F. Gatacre, D. S. O., H G Waterfield, A. G. Hammond, C. B., V. C., D. S. O., and Brigadier-General Blood, C. B., and the other officers mentioned by him in his despatch.

"Sir George White has in a previous letter alluded to the loss sustained by the service in the premature death of the gallant Lieutenant Colonel F. D. Battye, Corps of Guides, and I am to add that the names of this officer and of the late Captain A. L. Peebles, Devonshire Regiment, would have been prominently brought forward for the favourable consideration of Government had they survived.

"Although Major-General Stedman joined the Force after the conclusion of active hostilities, the success that has attended his efforts and the skill he has displayed the organisation of the large transport train required for the provisioning and supply of the troops on so extended a line of communication entitle him, in His Excellency's opinion to special recognition by Government. In his important duties he has received material aid from his Staff, Colonel I. S. M. Hamilton, D.S.O., Assistant Adjutant and Quarter master-General and Captain G. V. Kemball, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter master-General.

"The physical difficulties of the country traversed have afforded special opportunities of distinction to the officers of Royal Engineers who were selected for appointments in that branch of the service with the Force; that these opportunities were taken the fullest advantage of is apparent on reference to paragraph 10 of Sir Robert Low's despatch, and the magnitude of the work accomplished can also be judged by the following descriptions of the six bridges thrown over the Swat and Panjkora rivers and of a few smaller ones over minor streams:

"At Chakdara on the Swat River—

"A trestle bridge thrown over the Swat River by Major Barton, nearly 1,200 feet in total length, erected in the early part of April, which lasted till the end of June, when the suspension bridge was completed.

"A pontoon bridge, with twelve pontoons which were brought over the Malakand Pass by Captain Heath, and with trestle landing stages, and trestle bridge over the smaller arm of the Swat River, erected in May and still in use.

"A suspension bridge, total length 948 feet, with two suspension spans of 250 and 110 feet over the main stream, erected by Captain Williams, and though only commenced in May was completed on 26th June. Total suspended lengths including back stays, are 500 feet and 220 feet.

"At Sado on the Panjkora River—

"A bridge on rafts was first made by Major Aylmer on the 12th April, but was carried away by logs coming down the torrent of the swollen river.

"A suspension bridge, telegraph wire being used for the cables, was then erected by Major Aylmer; main span 95 feet; finished on 16th April; only commenced on 13th April.

"A third bridge was afterwards erected by Captain Serjeant and the 1st Company, Bengal Sappers and Minors; a suspension bridge with main span of 200 feet at a higher level than the one erected by Major Aylmer.

"At Chutiatan on the Panjkora—

"A suspension bridge was afterwards erected six miles south of Dir when it was decided to open out the road on left bank of the Panjkora. This also was built by the 1st Company, Sappers and Miners, under Captain Serjeant. Total span about 78 feet.

"Minor Bridges—

'Several smaller bridges, chiefly trestle orcantilever bridges, were erected, of which the most important are—

"A trestle bridge erected by Captain Skey and the 6th Company, Bengal Sappers, at Darora over the Ushiri River.

"A wooden girder bridge at Sakot, between Jalala and the Malakand; two spans of 50 feet built by Captain Nanton, Royal Engineers.

"The Commander-in-Chief considers that the record of work done by Colonels Leach and Shone Majors Ellis, Barton, Aylmer, V. C., and Abbott, Captains Tanner, Williams and Serjeant, and other officers of the Royal Engineers, reflects the higest credit on those officers and on the corps to which they belong. In the same terms His Excellency would comment on the survey work done by that Department under Captain Bythell, Royal Engineers.

"The services of the two Pioneer regiments under Lieutenant-Colonels Gordon and Wilson have also been of a most valuable character, while every regiment in the forces has contributed in the shape of working parties, its quota to the opening out of this mountainous and difficult country by the construction of practicable roads.

"The administration of the Commissariat-Transport Department could not have been so successfully conducted as it was, had it not been for the careful supervision exercised over all details both before and after the commencement of the campaign by the Commissary-General-in-Chief, Major-General Badcock, C.B., C.S.I., and the late Commissary-General, Punjab Command, Colonel R. Patch; and his Excellency desires me to bring the services of these officers, as well as of these of that Department named by the General Officer Commanding the Force, to the favourable notice of Government.

"The transport trains maintained by the Maharajas of Gwalior and Jeypore, respectively, as part of their quota of Imperial Service troops, have proved of the highest value. The efficiency, manifested during a continuous strain could not, I am to observe, have been kept up without the closest attention to every detail in time of peace, and Sir George White cordially endorses the commendatory remarks made in paragraph 8 of the despatch on Captain H. R. Tate, 15th Bengal Lancers, Captain J. B. Edwards, Central India Horse, and the native subordinates who have done such admirable work under the supervision of those officers.

"To the careful medical arrangements and to increased sanitary precautions may be ascribed, in Sir George White's opinion, the comparative immunity from disease and the general good health that the troops have enjoyed under very trying conditions. These results could not have been attained without the great forethought and administrative experience of the late Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India, Surgeon-Major-General Bradshaw, C. B., and of the officer now filling that appointment, Surgeon-Major-General A. A. Gore; and their efforts have been well seconded by Surgeon-Colonel T. Maunsell, Principal Medical Officer with the Force, and the medical officers under his orders.

"The Veterinary Department, under Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel Poyser, Army Veterinary Department, has not only contributed greatly to the efficiency of the transport animals, but has diminished in great measure the heavy mortality that was a marked feature of former campaigns.

"The Commander-in-Chief endorses the opinion expressed by Sir Robert Low in his paragraph 12 on the valuable services rendered by the officers of the Intelligence Branch.

"The efficiency of the Army Signalling Staff under Captain T. E. O'Leary, Royal Irish Fusiliers has been thoroughly tested during the campaign and has again proved the great utility of heliograph and flag signalling in the rapid transmission of intelligence and of orders in the field.

"The services rendered by Major H. A. Deane and his political assistants have no doubt been fully appreciated by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, but Sir George White cannot permit this despatch to go forward without expressing his opinion of the valuable work done by this body of officers and endorsing the recommendations made by Sir Robert Low on behalf of the Chief Political Officer.

"I am specially to bring to notice the excellent work done by Colonel Boughey the Manager of the North Western Railway and the officers and staff serving under him. Colonel Boughey has met all the demands of the military authorities to the Commander-in-Chief's entire satisfaction. The concentration of the troops was carried out without a hitch, and the resources of the railway made possible the sudden and unexpected nature of the movement against the tribes.

"In all the previous despatches that His Excellency has written to the Government of India on former campaigns, it has been an agreeable duty to him to dwell upon the admirable organisation of, and the excellent services rendered by, the Telegraph Department. This expedition gives him yet another opportunity of commending the enterprise with which the telegraph line was so rapidly carried forward with the advance, in the face of all difficulties, under the able and indefatigable direction of Mr. F. E. Dembster, whose services merit the Commander-in-Chief's cordial acknowledgments, and are now brought to the favourable notice of Government. His Excellency here takes the opportunity of expressing his acknowledgments to Mr. C.H. Reynolds, Director-General of Telegraphs, for the ready response he has always made to all military demands upon the Department, and especially in the matter of facilitating the establishment of direct communication between Army Head-Quarters and the General Officer Commanding in the field.

(*To be Concluded.*)

THE CHITRAL RELIEF FORCE.

GENERAL LOW'S FAREWELL ORDER.

SIR ROBERT LOW's farewell order is as follows:—In taking leave of the Chitral Relief Force on its demobilisation the Lieutenant-General Commanding avails himself of the occasion to place on record his high appreciation of the fine services of the troops whom it has been his privilege to command in the field for the past six months. The storming of the didicult and obstinately held Malakand Pass, the victorious engagement at the Amgudara Defile, the brilliant passage of the Swat river, the gallant fights on the Panjkora, the final over-throw of Umra Khan, and the relief of the beleaguered garrison of Chitral, which these operations made possible, are achievements which have added to the reputation of the British Army and of which every man who took part in them may well be proud. And the admirable spirit of this Force has been not less clearly shown other ways throughout the six months over which its operations have extended. An unexampled amount of manual labour has fallen upon the troops. They have been exposed with little shelter to cold and wet and to long continued and excessive heat, while they have had constant and heavy duties by day and night; and it gives Sir Robert Low the greatest pleasure to put on record that they have uniformly evinced dicipline, devotion to duty and a martial spirit which can hardly be too highly commended. Their good behaviour and especially their good conduct towards the people of the country which they have overrun, are illustrated by the fact that the people in question are now earnestly petitioning Government for their retention among them. In short, all ranks in this Force may feel assured that they are worthy to stand in the places of those who have gone before them in the British Army, and no greater praise than this could be given them. These remarks would be incomplete if a word were not said about that useful and much enduring class, the followers, to whom the fighting men of the army of India owe so much. These men have worked and conducted themselves in the most admirable manner throughout the campaign, and it is most satisfactory to know that they have been well cared for an that there have been relatively few casualties among them. In conclusion Sir Robert Low bids farewell with all good wishes to all ranks of the Chitral Relief Force, to have commanded which will ever be as source of pride to him.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, tan, sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

THE KUCHENG MASSACRE.

FURTHER ARRESTS.

ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING AT FOOCHOW.

THE correspondent of the *Overland China Mail* writing from Foochow (September 7) says:—Since sending off my last letter the Kucheng Commission has made considerable progress in its work, and the whole prospect looks brighter. In addition to examining and bringing out clearly the guilt of several prisoners of less importance, the court has secured the arrest of two more of the leaders. One of them, Lao Ing Cheng, was caught in the Kiong Ning District and has just been brought to Kucheng. A reward of dollars 1,200 was offered for his capture. This man introduced Vegetarianism into Kucheng, and has ever since been its chief propagandist. The other known as Minchiang Chek, or Minchiang No. 7, was brought to Kucheng on Tuesday, the 3rd instant, by the homeguards of the village at which he was caught. My correspondent writes, 'while we were in the Yamen this morning (Tuesday), at about 12 o'clock, an awful screaming and yelling informed us that something quite out of the ordinary was taking place. The District Magistrate and several runners went to the front gate of the Yamen, where the noise appeared to come from, and in a few minutes quiet was restored, and he came back telling us that Minchiang Chek, the murderous ruffian, who probably killed one or more at Hwa Sang, and for whose arrest the magistrate had offered a reward of dlrs.500, had arrived. In about another minute a man came trotting in with a man on his back, and another running beside him. They proved to be two of the homeguards of the village in which Minchiang Chek was arrested, and the great leader and villain himself. All was excitement, as you can guess, and we were still more excited and indignant when we learned that the unearthly noise we had just heard had been caused by a fight between the guards and the soldiers, the latter trying to abduct the prisoner in order to lay claim to the reward. The prisoner confessed that he was the man who made the murderous attack on Miss Hartford, that her servant had grappled with him and that he lost his large trident, all of which was true. This is one of the most important arrests yet made, for this was the wretch who led the Vegetarians to Hwa Sang on the night of the massacre and began the attack on the foreigners. Welcome as is the news of his arrest, however, the conduct of the soldiers suggests unpleasant possibilities. Time and again they have tried to abduct prisoners from the real captors, and instead of being punished by their officers they are given a small reward. I am told that in most cases the rewards offered pass through so many hands that but little reaches the rightful owners. The whole thing is looked upon by the soldiers as a grand chance to squeeze, and when that is gone their interest in the affair will have passed away.

The Commission is collecting an immense mass of evidence and is making good progress, though the fact that so far as is now known, all the evidence must be submitted to the Viceroy before a single sentence can be passed, is humiliating in the extreme. There are a hundred and thirty prisoners in gaol, of whom twenty-seven have been examined, and twenty-three of these stand convicted on their own confession. Besides these, there are about thirty more who are almost sure to confess as the evidence against them is overwhelming. The man who carried the flag at the massacre and gave the orders to kill is being hunted with vigour, and it is hoped that the reward of dlrs 800, which the officials have offered, will lead to his speedy capture.

A report, of the truth of which I am assured, shows in connection with the above how immensely important the presence of the Commission has been. Some days ago, I was told that, when eleven prisoners had been tried and their guilt established, the Prefect suggested the investigation had gone far enough as only eleven foreigners had been killed. The Commission would not listen to it, and proceeded with the trials.

THE OFFENDING VICEROY.

I have the best authority for saying that the officials at Foochow, from the Viceroy down, are trembling with fear. The failure of the Viceroy's attempt to bluff the Commission at the start, and his equally lamentable failure to make it return in disgust, together with the firmness which the Consuls and their colleagues have shown all through, have frightened the officials so thoroughly that they are living in hourly dread of the future. The presence of the gunboats, too, had its effect, but the British Government has been considerate enough of their feelings to withdraw the only gunboat it had here. It is almost impossible to get any one connected with the Yamens to open his mouth on the subject of Kucheng. An experienced man, whom I sent into to the city two days ago to get a little desired information described the upper class of Yamen attendants as being in a state of abject terror. If this is the effect of a show of firmness, what would not be accomplished by a determined attitude even though continued for only a few years.

Another thing the presence of the Commission shows clearly is that even the Chinese officials are obliged to they have no difficulty in arresting criminals. Their activity in this case is striking evidence of what can be done when they are driven. The Consuls are working together harmoniously, and the officials are literally working in relays day and night, and witnesses are being examined every hour. If like firmness had been shown in the Szechuen case it would have now been in a fair way toward settlement.

Han Taotai leaves here to-morrow for Kucheng as Chinese Commissioner, but with what powers I know not. The story of his going shows the utter worthlessness of the Viceroy's assurances. On Saturday last, Aug. 31, an official telegram was received here from Peking saying that this man was appointed to go to Kucheng, yet three days ago the Viceroy denied all knowledge of it. He knew all about it, however, since it is now known that some days before his denial he sent a despatch post-haste to Fu-ning, a city about 60 miles up the coast, where Han then was attending to some likin cases, and ordered him to return at once and proceed to Kucheng. He did return, and after delaying as long as the Viceroy thought safe, visited the British and American Consulates yesterday and announced that he would go to-morrow. If he had gone when ordered he might have been at Kucheng now. In the meantime the Commission was being embarrassed and compelled to sit with a powerless Prefect, and the gaols were being crowded with prisoners faster than they could be tried. It is not pleasant to think what would be the result if this immense crowd of abandoned wretches should make an attempt to break out.

It is imperative, therefore, that the new commissioners have full powers. The decision of the court should be final, and not subject to revision by a Viceroy whose hatred of foreigners is kept from finding full expression only by his fears.

Nothing new has been heard from Hokchiang. There is a report, probable enough in itself, that placards have been posted all through the Kiong Ning Prefecture urging the killing of foreigners. If true, it is not to be wondered at, for the famous versions of the massacre now in circulation cannot but inflame the passions of the people.

All sorts of wild rumours are afloat about the movements of the Vegetarians. The latest is that large numbers of them have assembled at a place of about a hunred miles from Kucheng, and that they intend making a descent on that city, killing the foreigners and the officials, and releasing the prisoners. The authorities thought the rumour of sufficient importance to send soldiers to a place where the Vegetarians, if they make the attempt, could be met and stopped. The movement, however, will never get beyond the report stage, for these scoundrels are keeping very quiet at present, and they will not spring into activity again till the Commission with its Martini-Henrys and Winchesters has left.

The talk in the streets here at Foochow shows that the Chinese are not slow at learning the lesson of disregard for foreign life which our Government have for some years been industriously teaching them. Many men are heard saying 'If we were only united we could kill the foreigners and the native Christians, and if we killed them it would not matter much. Very little would be made of it and we could probably escape. Even if caught and killed we would at least have killed them.' This is the substance of what is heard every day on the street, and heard so often that Chinese acquaintances of mine, who are not in any sense alarmists, are troubled by it. Of course there is no danger whatever here, but this shows how the intense anti-foreign prejudice of the people is being made stronger still by the weakness and ill-timed leniency of our Governments. 'Kill the foreigners, nobody will care much,' this is the lesson our folly has taught them.

P. S.—Immediately after writing the above I received word from Kucheng that Friday was the best day the Commission had. Four prisoners were tried, and all confessed that they had taken part in the massacre.

MORE OFFICIAL DUPLICITY: MURDERERS LIBERATED.

Later the same correspondent writes:—There has been more official rascality at Kucheng. On Tuesday last, 3rd September, the Prefect secretly liberated eleven prisoners.

Colonel Hixson, the U. S. Consul, demaned the re-arrest of the men, and the Prefect promised they would be arrested in five days. Two of the eleven men liberated are known to be guilty participators in the massacre at Hwa Sang.

Thirteen prisoners have been selected for immediate execution.

MISSIONARY EFFORT IN CHINA.

A PLEA FOR THE MANDARINS.

A CORRESPONDENCE has been conducted in the Kobe Chronicle upon the subject of missionaries in China, the Editor of our Kobe contemporary having commented adversely upon the utility of Christian missions in China at the present time. Needless writes the *China Mail* to say, we do not agree with our contemporary, who discusses the subject very courteously and with due respect to the feelings of the missionaries, but we publish the following letter which the controversy has called forth from a correspondent signing himself 'A Japanese':—

Referring to the controversy respecting the Kucheng outrages which has been carried on in your valuable paper, may I be allowed to say a word from the quite disinterested point of view of a Japanese?

First of all, it is quite superfluous to say that the deepest sympathy is felt for the unfortunate missionaries who have perished; but I cannot help thinking that some sympathy is also deserved by the mandarins, for every one is well aware how helpless the Chinese officials really are.

The people of China it seems do not want Christianity propagated—at least the large majority in the locality of the outrages evidently do not.

The missionaries had leart from past experience the attitude of the Chinese towards Christianity and the helplessness of the Chinese Government in the matter; and having undertaken their missionary work with the full knowledge of its perils, they can scarcely complain in such astonished tones of a result they must have all along foreseen.

But if they perish in the attempt to spread their teaching do they not thereby attain one of their highest ambitions? Be that as it may, I cannot help thinking that however well prepared they may be for death, it appears to me as an act of indifference, amounting almost of love and neglect of duty on their part, to take young children with them among a people known to be dangerous.

In my humble opinion, the missionary societies would be well advised to abandon their work in China until they can be quite sure of proper protection being afforded them by the Chinese Government.

If the promises of the Chinese Government with regard to reparation be found worthless, their promises of protection for the missionaries in the interior are likely to prove equally unreliable. There seems to be only two ways of settling the matter: either by abandoning the propagation of Christianity in the interior for some years, or to conquer China and rule her people with a high hand.

I cannot agree with Mr. Archibald that the matter should be left to those in China to settle. There is a Japanese proverb which says that those at the very foot of a lighthouse cannot use the light to advantage. True; and those on the scent of the outrages are apt to allow their felling to outrun their judgment. It is a mistake for a missionary to advocate a strong policy:' let the missionary preach his gospel, and leave it to the Government to adopt a strong policies' or reject them.

At any rate, I do not see what harm there can be in discussing the matter in any part of the world as long as the object is to get at the truth.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE PRINCE EDWARD HANDICAP.

THE Prince Edward Handicap of 2,000 sovs; winners (selling races excepted) after the publication of the weights of a race value 250 sovs. 5lbs.; twice or once of 400, 7lbs.; twice of 400 or once of 1,000, 14lbs extra; the winner of the Doncaster St. Leger Stakes, 1895, to carry a weight to be fixed on the publication of the handicap, if handicapped below such weight; the second to receive 100 sovs, and the third 50 out of the plate, entrance 5 sovs., the only liability if declared, or 15 sovs. in addition for acceptors, and 10 sovs. more for starters. One mile. (42 subs.)

Col J T North's br c Clwyd, by Beauclerk—Strathbrook, 4 years, 7 st 1lbs, T Loates	1
Sir J Thursby's ch m Dornroschen, by Prism, dam by Kingcraft—Eglantine, 5 years, 7st 2lbs, G Chaloner	2
Mr J Best's ch h Worcester, by Saraband—Elegance, 5 years, 9st, M Cannon	3
Lord Cadogan's b c Court Ball, by Royal Hampton—Polka, 4 years, 7st 6lbs, F Finlay	0
Mr W R Reid's ch c Bedlight, by Prism—Dormeuse, 3 years, 6st 7lbs, H Gould	0
Mr A Cohen's b c Missal, by Hermit—Dart, 4 years, 6st 7lbs, H Grimshaw	0
Mr C A Brown's b c Tours, by St Gatien—Faustine, 4 years, 6st, Jones	0
Sir R Jardine's ch h Fealar, by Prism—Queen of the Valley, 5 years, 7st 1lb S Chandley	0
Mr B I Barnato's br c Beggar's Opera, by MacHeath—Sainte Agatha, 4 years, 7st 1lb H Toon	0
Mr H McCalmont's b f Irish Car, by Crafton—Pride of Kildare, 4 years, 6st 12lbs Ward	0
Mr Jersey's br h Carrick, by Springfield—Rosette, aged, 7st 8lbs F Allsopp	0
Mons R Lebaudy's ch h Acrobat, by Trapeze—Nabine, 6 years, 8st 2lbs S Loates	0
Mr T Cannon's b f Melancholy, by Melanion—Gruach, 4 years, 6st 5lbs K Cannon	0

(Winner trained by C Peck, Russley, Hungerford.)

Betting: 9 to 2 against Clwyd; 7 to 1 against Worcester; and 10 to 1 against Dornoschen. Won by half a length; two lengths between second and third.

THE JOCKEY CLUB STAKES.

The Jockey Club Stakes of 10,000 sovs., the second to receive 500 sovs., third 200, the nominator of the winner 400, and the nominator of the second 200 out of the stakes for three and four-year-olds; three-year olds 8st. 9lbs., four 9st. 4lbs., mares and geldings allowed 3lbs., those out of untried mares allowed 3lbs., and maidens allowed 5lbs., allowances accumulative); winners (handicaps and selling races excepted) of 500 sovs. 3lbs., of 1,000 6lbs., of 3,000 9lbs., of the Derby, St. Leger, Grand Prix, de Paris, or Newmarket Stakes 12lbs. extra. A. F. (one mile two furlongs). (187 subs.; one entry corrected on payment of fine.)

Mr J H Houldsworth's b c Laveno, by Bend Or—Napoli, 3 years M Cannon	1
Lord Ellesmere's ch c None the Wiser, by Wisdom—Corrie Roy, 4 years W Bradford	2
Mr T Cannon's ch c Venia, by Melanion—Reine Blanche, 3 years G Chaloner	3
Lord Rosebery's b c Ladas, by Hampton—Illuminata, 4 years	0
Lord Rosebery's b c Sir Visto, by Barcaldine—Vista, 3 years	0
Mr Fairie's b c Solaro, by Galopin—Capri, 3 years	0
Mr A D Cochrane's b c Beckhampton, by Hampton—Rebecca, 3 years	0
Lord Zetland's b f Nighean, by Galopin—Balmoral, 3 years	0
Mr L de Rothschild's br f Utica, by St Simon—Biserta, 3 years	0
General Owen William's br c Priest-Holme, by Senanus—Legacy, 4 years	0
Mr Fairie's b or br f Galeottia, by Galopin—Agave, 3 years	0

(Winner trained by J Ryan Newmarket.)

Betting: 9 to 4 against Laveno; 9 to 2 against None the Wiser and 25 to 1 against Venia; Won by half a length; four lengths between second and third.—*Asian.*

THE LABOUR QUESTION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

SOME talk has recently been indulged in (says the *Economist*) with regard to the larger profits that may be expected to be made by the Rand mining companies, in consequence of economies in the cost of labour. So far as can be judged from the opinion of those on the spot, however, the prospect appears to be for an increase rather than a decrease in the cost of labour on the Rand. Dealing with the question of native labour, for instance, the *Johannosburg Times* speaks of it as presenting increased difficulty. From the rapid increase in number of stamps at work, the supply, already inadequate, will have to be greatly augmented if it is to keep pace with the growing requirements of the mining companies. Our contemporary says:—

Roughly speaking, it is estimated that no less than 50,000 "boys" are engaged on the fields; and the same estimate goes to show that an extra 20,000 will be required by the end of the year! The estimated increase seems to be large, but anyone who cares to take the trouble can arrive at the figures. The custom is to estimate ten "boys" for every stamp erected and at work; and a careful computation shows that not less than another 1,500 stamps will be at work by the end of the year. If a small allowance is made for the prospecting and other work which follows upon the opening up of fresh districts, the 20,000 will not be considered excessive. In other words, the Labour Department—if we are to depend upon it for the supply—must bring hither an extra 4,000 "boys" each month, if even as good a supply as the present one is to be maintained. Anyone who knows anything of the enormous difficulties which have been experienced by managers in their attempts to get a sufficient supply during the past few months can see at a glance how very serious the problem is. The European employes, too, as is stated by another South African newspaper, are, so far from submitting to reductions in wages, agitating for more, having taken with them enough of their trade union principles to insist on sharing to some extent in the prosperity of the gold mining companies which employ them. An incident at the Robinson mine is related as illustrating this, fifteen carpenters employed there having notified their intention of leaving their employment, "going on strike," in fact, unless their remuneration was raised from 18s. 4d. to 20s. per day. And this is not an isolated instance of the same kind of thing which is continually cropping up. Even if, therefore, the labour difficulty is not likely to seriously hamper the development of the Rand gold mining industry, it certainly does not appear to be a promising direction in which to look for that reduction in expenditure from which so much is expected in the way of augmented profits.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 13TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mirzapore, Captain J. R. London, R. N. R., with the Overland Mails of the 13th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Armstrong, Miss
Anderson, Mr G A
Aldridge, Mr
Bright, Lieut R A
Bain, Mr Wm
Bailey, Misses
Bower, Mr H J
Bean, Mr A
Bull, Mr W
Browne, Miss
Cargill, Miss
Chitty, Lieut
Crane, Mr C E
Cockcraft, Mr C M
Dunsterville, Mr Fred
Dowell, Mrs E B
English, Mr and Mrs
Ferguson, Mr T J
Gordon, Mr D C
Goodwin, Mr
Heyn, Mr and Mrs
Hopkins, Lieut J L
Harris, Mrs and infant
Hegel, Surg-Capt and Mrs
Johnson, Mr and Mrs B
Jardine, Mrs and child
Jackson, Miss
Kirkbride, Mr
Loch, Mr C
Milton, Major
Moorson, Major-General Mrs, and Miss
Moore, Major General G A
New, Mr R H
Pitman, Mr and Mrs, & infant
Palser, Miss M L
Parker, Mrs
Packard, Mr and Mrs H M
Penfound, Mr A
Robinson, Mrs E Kay
Rahman, Mrs
Sharpe, Miss
Stomps, Mr J
Thelenberg, Mr
Thom, Mrs and infant

FROM BRINDISI.

Ashby, Mr and Mrs
Anderson, Mrs W
Brown, Mr J M
Bower, Lieut D M
Bruce, Mr C W A
Bach, Dr Carl
Chapman, Capt
Cox, Mr A T
Coxe, Mr R K
Carbutt, Mr E G
Cumming, Mr J G
Clark, Mr R M
Craster, Capt
De perse, Mr A
Downes, Lieut T S
Ellis, Mr J
Fleming, Capt
Farran, Mr G M
Good Mr
Hetherington Surg-Maj
Hill, Col T
John, Mr G A
John Mr W C
Kimber, Mr J
Kitcher, Rev A
Lawson Capt H
Laird, Mr J
Lees, Mr D H
LeMarchand, Mr C H
Long, Mr M A
Morgan, Mr and Mrs R L
Morice, Mr C C
Manson, Mr J
Newham, Mr
Newmarch, Mr H S
Norris, Mr and Mrs J A
Oldham, Capt C F, R N
Pennycuick Mrs
Prater, Mr W
Petre, Mr B J
Popham Young Mr T
Reynolds, Mr P
Savi, Mr W B
Sullivan, Mr W S
Seymour, Miss
Sir C and Lady Jehangier
Steele, Mr
Warden, Dr C J H
Webster, Mr J E
White, Mr W H
Woodman Mr
Wheatley Major
Wemyss Mr R E

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

ALL the eyes of this sporting nation are turned just now upon the other side of the Atlantic, where Lord Dunraven is making a gallant attempt to win back the America Cup. The yacht-racing at New York accordingly thrusts itself into our list of domestic events, which may with almost equal reason include the Lord Mayor's visit to France, and the discussions of an educational concordat proposed by the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes at the reunion conference in Grindelwald. As it happens, the most notable incident of the week within the limits of England has been the issue of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Pastoral letter on that same subject of reunion, promptly followed by an uncompromising declaration from Cardinal Vaughan at a Roman Catholic Congress in Bristol. Lord Grimthorpe, Lord Radstock, and Dr. Parker are among those who have written to *The Times* on this question.

The betrothal of the Queen's granddaughter, Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Coburg, to the Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg has been formally announced.

The British Association has opened its annual meeting at Ipswich with Sir Douglas Galton's review of the scientific progress of two generations; and the Library Association is meeting at Cardiff. Mr. du Maurier's story of "Trilby" has made its appearance in dramatic form at Manchester, and two new or adapted plays have been produced in London theatres. The musical event of the week is the festival of the Three Choirs at Gloucester Cathedral.

Our most distinguished visitor just now is the Bechuana potentate Khama, who, with two other chiefs, has been urging Mr. Chamberlain to maintain the comparative independence of their country. Several other colonial questions referred to in our columns this week are claiming the attention of the Home Government—such as the Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee's proposal for co-operative contributions and control in naval matters, and the Canadian copyright question.

So far as interest in home politics is concerned, the Irish Nationalists have a clear field just now. The Healyites have been routed in South Kerry, after an election campaign including some remarkable "revelations" by Mr. William O'Brien; and the Limerick contest has been marked by violent encounters between Parnellites and Anti-Parnellites.

The Central Criminal Court has begun what promises to be a painfully heavy session; and the fresh cases brought under the notice of the police during the week have included two murders and three suicides.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Gen. C. L. Showers; Admiral T. V. Anson; Lieut. F. S. Ommanney; Senhor Carlos D'Avila; the Hon. Mrs. Charles Dundas.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

THE PORTE AND THE REFORM SCHEME.

A REUTER'S telegram form Constantinople, dated Sept. 8, states that the Dragomans of the British, French, and Russian Embassies were, on Sept. 7, summoned to the Porte to receive communication of the decision of the Ottoman Government with respect to the Armenian scheme of reform. The Porte makes the following concessions:—

(1) The Dragomans of the three Embassies to be entitled to communicate directly with the President of the Turkish Permanent Committee of Control, which is to sit at the Porte to superintend the proper application of the Armenian reforms.

(2) No Christian Vali or Mutessarif to be appointed but other administrative functionaries to be chosen in proportion to the population, Mohammedan or Christian.

(3) Christian officers to be admitted to the gendarmerie.

(4) The Mudirs to be elected by the Councils of Elders.

(5) A rural constabulary to be established.

It is stated that just before the receipt of the above communication the Powers had formulated a fresh demand. The Porte's communication, besides being handed to the Dragomans of the British, French, and Russian Embassies in Constantinople, was also telegraphed to the Turkish Ambassadors at Berlin, Vienna, and Rome.

"TO LET RUSSIA INTO THE EUPHRATES VALLY."

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Novosti" (which, by the way, demands the recall of the British, Russian, French, and German Ambassadors as the best means of bringing the Sultan to his senses) writes:—

Ghazi Osman Pasha, who wields a greater influence than ever over the Sultan, and a clique of Ministers and other satelites in high favour at Yildiz Kiosk, are urging Abdul Hamid to resist the urgent demands of the British Government with regard to the Armenian reforms, and, by certain concessions to Russia, to detach that country from her adhesion to the other intervening Powers, the chief of these contemplated concessions being the opening to Russia of a way to the Valley of the Euphrates. This important advance, it is added, would bring Russia within a few days' march of Palestine, from whence she might if needful exercise a direct influence on the future destiny of Egypt.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News" telegraphed on Sept. 10:—

Commenting on England's attitude in the Armenian question the "Vossische Zeitung" says:—"If England exercises more and more pressure upon the Porte, she proves herself a better friend than those States which as they allege, do not wish to complicate Eastern affairs. But it is just this which may raise the storm in the south-east of Europe. In any case, it would be the right thing for the Powers of the Berlin Treaty to decide to take common steps. The peace of Europe stands after all higher than the Sultan's susceptibilities."

"WHEN RUSSIA IS AT CONSTANTINOPLE."

The revival of the scheme for the partition of Turkey under which Salonica and Macedonia would go to the Hapsburgs and Constantinople to the Czar (says the "Westminster Gazette") raises some interesting questons. One is certainly, Can a big State stand the wear and tear of a northern and southern capital?—for whatever St. Petersburg and Vienna might remain in name, there would be an inevitable tendency southwards.

As evidence of this tendency, take the recent story that the Russian Court had, as it is, entertained the notion of transferring itself more or less permanently to Kieff. Does anyone believe that it would add to the security of Germany if she absorbed Austria, and Berlin had to fight it out with Vienna? When a country is large enough to have a colder and a more genial region, the two appear almost unconsciously to develop friction. There is the historic case of the Northern and Southern States of America. At this moment Northern and Southern Queensland have their difficulties, while the Northern French Government finds it by no means easy to get the law in respect of bull fights respected in the Southern territory. Northern and Southern India never held together. What other country can be cited? China? The exception, then, that proves the rule?

MILITARY ACTIVITY IN MACEDONIA AND OLD SERVIA.

A Belgrade correspondent reports great military activity in Macedonia and Old Servia, and states that the action of the Sultan's troops has become unbearable. The position of the Christian population is desperate, and the slightest spark may put the whole country in a blaze.

THE LONDON INDIAN SOCIETY.

ANNUAL DINNER.

THE London Indian Society held its second annual dinner on the 4th September, at the Holborn Restaurant, under the presidency of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. About fifty covers were laid. Amongst those present were Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Dr. F. Murison, Mr. Martin Wood, Mr. Morgan Browne, Mr. Oldfield, and a large number of Hindu, Mahomedan, and Parsee gentlemen. Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. A. Webb, Mr. Hume, Mr. Caine, Mr. Key, and other friends of India were unavoidably absent. On his entry into the reception room, Mr. Naoroji was very enthusiastically received and many happy returns of his birthday wished him, Mr. Bonnerjee too was given a very hearty reception on his entry.

After the dinner was over the whole group was photographed by the London Stereoscopic Company. After the usual loyal toast by the chairman, he read a telegram from the Liberals of Central Finsbury, expressing regret at the recent defeat of Mr. Naoroji, and hoping that an early opportunity would occur to secure his return to Parliament, to which a reply thanking them for their kind wishes was forwarded. Dr. Murison proposed the toast of India. He regretted very much the defeat of Mr. Naoroji at the last election—which regret was echoed by every one of the speakers that followed, and hoped that the time may not be far before they would again see Mr. Naoroji in the Lower House. In a very able speech Dr. Murison condemned the forward military policy of the Indian Government in general, and the annexation of Chitral in particular. In his opinion much injustice was done to India by the ignorance of the people of this country. If any English official showed any small knowlege about India, too much fuss was made of it. In acknowledging this toast, Mr. Bonnerjee condemned in very severe terms the forward policy of the Indian Government. He complained that if the present policy continued, it will not be long before the ordinary territorial limits of India will be eliminated, and the Government which is already on the verge of bankruptcy will be wholly bankrupt. The financial condition of India does not warrant any such reckless expenditure on the north-western or any other frontier. In his opinion proper justice to the country will be done only by a thorough overhauling of the administration and radical changes in the system. Mr. H. N. Haridas, who followed, deplored in very strong terms the ignorance of officials and people of this country with regard to Indian matters, and thorough disregard of the lawful demands of the Indian people.

Mr. M. A. Ghani, in a very lucid speech, gave the Indian National Congress and the British Committee of the same. In so doing he enumerated the various acts of the Congress laying special stress on the reforms in the Medical Department advocated by the National Congress. Mr. Martin Wood, in acknowledging this toast, reviewed the good work done by the Congress, and strongly urged the necessity of continuing the demonstrative and educative work. Mr. Morgan Browne, in acknowledging the toast for the British Committee, mentioned some of his experiences, during his recent travels in India, and condemned the high-handed conduct of certain officials that came under his notice.

Mr. Gopal Singh gave the "Land we live in," and in so doing demanded that Great Britain should fulfil the pledges given to India. Mr. J. Oldfield, in acknowledging this, deplored the social and political mischief done to India by England, and hoped that there would be better understanding between the two nations in future to their mutual benefits.

Mr. C. Menon gave the London Indian Society, which was acknowledged by the Secretary, Mr. C. H. Vora and Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla, all of whom dealt exhaustively with the work of the Society, Mr. Ghaswalla specially dealing with the beneficial influence of Mr. Naoroji on societies of this kind, and exhorted every Indian who had the good of his country at heart to join it irrespective of political opinions.

Mr. J. Meerza gave the toast of the "Guests," which was acknowledged by Messrs. D. U. Parekh and H. N. Khairaj.

Mr. J. V. Dessai gave the last toast, and in so doing hoped that before long the mystic appellation M. P. will be again appended to the name of the worthy occupant of the chair. He briefly recounted the various invaluable services of Mr. Naoroji to India, and told the audience in what very high respect he was held in India. Mr. Naoroji who was greeted with enthusiastic cheers on rising to acknowledge the toast said that no one should be daunted by any defeats. When persons go for a fight, they should be prepared both for victory and defeat. If there was defeat to-day, there will be victory to-morrow. Referring to the Anglo-Indian administration of the country he said that it is not particular individuals who are to blame, but the system of administration. In the face of its poverty, India cannot bear the heavy strain of costly administration and perpetual drain and frontier aggrandisement. He hoped that gentlemen present would deem it a particular duty to educate their fellow-countrymen with whom they might come into contact, on the true state of Indian affairs and secure their co-operation in remedying the evil.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE ON THE MEKONG.

MR. HOLT S. HALLETT writes to the *Times*:—With the French railway from Phu-Lang-Thou, in Tongking, to Lang Son, on the border of Kwang-si, completed; with a French railway from Ha Noi to Laokai, on the south-east border of Yun-nan, about to be constructed; with another French line to Ssumao, on the south-west border of Yun-nan, contemplated and being arranged for; and with our Foreign Office actively engaged in permanently blocking our only possible railway route to the latter place, the trade of Southern China bids fair to pass into French hands:—

It is impossible for us to compete with the French for that trade from Bhamo, the head of steam navigation on the Irawadi, or from a terminus at the Kunlon Ferry, on the Salween. Those places are severed from the populous regions in Southern China by a great tract of exceedingly difficult Alpine country, belonging to China, across which a railway can never be carried. We can only hope to compete successfully with the French from two standpoints—on the one hand from Canton, and on the other from a British railway terminus at Ssumao, a town some forty miles east of the Mekong. . . . The least we could expect from our Foreign Office would be that in ceding our British Shan State of Kiang-hung to China it would have done so under the proviso that we retained our right to carry our railway through that State to Ssumao. This it failed to do, but the blunder may yet be retrieved, for the projected buffer State, which lies immediately south of Kiang-hung, has not yet been ceded to China. Luckily perhaps for us, the French are as eager as our Government should be to secure the trade of Central Indo-China and South-West Yun-nan by constructing a railroad to Ssumao, and they have an equal say with us in the formation of the buffer State and in handing it over to China. Their intention to claim an equal right with us to carry a railway through the buffer State and through Kiang-hung to Ssumao, and their expectation that we should safeguard our interest in the matter, were pointedly shown by the buffer State protocol and by the subsequent correspondence between Lord Dufferin and M. Develle. This being the case, it will be simply suicidal, so far as our prospective trade with Central Indo-China and South China is concerned, if we do not insist upon the same right as will be claimed by France when ceding the buffer State to China.

DEPARTURES BY THE BRITANNIA.

THE undermentioned officers were ordered to embark at Southampton on September 16 and 17, in s. s. Britannia:—

1st Bn Wiltshire Regt: Lieut Col R Haynes; Major Carter H M; Capts C H M Kirkwood, R H P Snow, W H Rocke, W E Matcham, Hon L Holmes a Court, and R H Steward; Lieuts H T Arnold, B F P Fielding, R G Horner and G G M Wheeler, Sec Lieuts P Hasler, E N Bradbridge, A Armstrong, T Roche, H A Douglas, C A Law; Capt and Adjutant J F Forbes; Lieut and Qr O S Barnes. Field Artillery: Capt E S Cleeve G F Battery R H A: Major F L Cunliffe; Lieuts G F Dixon, G Gillson, R St C Harman. 41st Field Battery, R A: Major W G de Jersey; Capt E P Smith; Lieuts C P Roberts, W Strong; Sec Lieut E H Harper Field Artillery; Sec Lieut H T Russell. Mountain Artillery: Lieut A A McHardy. Southern Division, Royal Artillery: Lieut T C W Molony. 1st Hampshire: Capt H W Smith. Southern Division Royal Artillery. Sec Lieut C D Balfour: 2nd Border Regt: Sec Lieut A L Longhirst. Army Medical Staff: Surg Lt Col B D Brown; Surg Major W L Lane; Surg Capt R J A Durrant, Acting Chaplain; Rev W I Evans (Ch of E); Rev O C King M A (R C). 2nd Derbyshire; Capt F C Shaw. Army Medical Staff: Surg Col H S Muir. Royal Engineers: Lieuts F H C Burne, G R Pridhan; Sec Lieuts W K Russell, E T Rich; P E Hodgson, G E Craster, W Bovet, E N Manley, W H Chaldecott. Unattached List: Sec Lieut W M Fordham. Indian Medical Service: Surg Lieut F N Windsor. Unattached List. Sec Lieuts E H Waring, C Slater, W P N Hicks; A C Harris, K Henderson, J A Kebble. Indian Medical Service, Surg Lieuts W B Turnbull, E G Waters, A Moore, A Hooton, A Illington, A F W King, C G Webster, R F Standage. Royal Engineers: Lieut G Dick. 3rd Rifle Brigade: Capt C R Staveley. 2nd Border Regt: Sec Lieut L E H Molyneux Seel. 1st Cheshire Regt: Lieut J J Wolseley. 2nd Seaforth Highlanders: Wife of Lieut and Adjutant F H G Cunliff.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

ENGLAND AND ROME.

PASTORAL BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has issued a Pastoral Letter dealing with the recent letter of the Pope to the people of England, and "the recent appearance in the Church of England of certain foreign usages and forms of devotion." The Archbishop recognises a desire for reunion in Christendom as a characteristic of our time, remarks that the division among Christians are a chief obstacle to the progress of the Gospel, and accepts the many expressions of anxiety to be delivered from those divisions as a sign of God's purpose. But he cannot conceal from himself that some things have been introduced among us which find no true place in the religious life of the English Church. Evidence of this appears in the introduction of manuals for teaching and of observances which do not even halt at mediævalism, but merely reproduce modern Roman innovations in ritual and doctrine. On the other hand, there is some danger lest we should forget that every age does and ought to shed new lights on truth. The Roman Communion invites the English people into reunion with itself in apparent unconsciousness of the position and history of the English Church. Recognition might have lent a meaning to the mention of reunion. But otherwise what is called reunion would not only be our farewell to all other Churches, but we are to begin by forgetting our own Church, and by setting aside truth believed by us to be the necessary foundation of all truth. The letter concludes:—

By its Apostolic creed and constitution, by the primitive scriptural standards of its doctrine and ritual, by its living catholicity and sober freedom, by its existence rooted in the past, and on the whole identified with education and with progress, by its absolute abstention from foreign political action, by its immediate and intense responsibilities for the Christianity of its own spreading and multiplying race and of its subject races, it seems not uncertainly marked by God to bring the parted Churches of Christ to a better understanding and closer fellowship. We know that the unique position and character of the English Church cannot be without drawbacks. Its distinct blessings are not such as tempt to self-assertion. We recognise them as Providential gifts and quiet historical developments. They are encompassed with difficulties and obscurities as yet impenetrable to our sight and effort. But we may not be faithless to them. The blessings themselves are solid realities, which demand the thoughtful contemplation of its sons, and readiness still to follow the same Divine leading which "hitherto hath helped us." The immediate duties of Churchmen, and particularly of clergymen, are plain:—"(1) To preserve in purity and loyalty the faith and practice which characterised our primitive Catholic and Scriptural Reformation—a renewal in which Church and family and individual claim their part—a renewal which courts above everything the examination of its principles. (2) To avoid all that can cause confusion or weakness by either excess or defect. (3) To grow stronger in prayer that the Lord of the Church would interpret to us His own prayer, that we all may be one in the oneness of Father and Son, and the Father Himself answer and fulfil it. If it is not yet given us to realise the full force of the prayer, or in our minds to reconcile the assurance of its efficacy with our visible conditions, it is none the less our supreme and perfect hope that at last 'the peace of God shall rule in all our hearts, to which also we are called in One Body.' We steadfastly pray the prayer. We commit ourselves 'to Him that is able to do exceedingly abundant above all we ask or think.'"

CARDINAL VAUGHAN ON OBSTACLES TO REUNION.

Cardinal Vaughan on Sept. 9, in his inaugural address at the opening of the Catholic Truth Conference at Bristol, referred to the prominence given to the question of the reunion of Christendom and defended his own attitude on the subject. The idea of his maintaining any position hostile to reunion or desiring to do anything to hinder what might promote it was absolutely devoid of foundation. But what was meant by reunion?

There had been suggestions of a settlement by compromise. The first condition of it must be that all should accept whatsoever the Church teaches and has defined on all matters of doctrine; nor was it possible for the Church to admit to her communion those who desired to exercise the right of private judgment to reject any part or parts of the faith. Matters of ecclesiastical discipline, on the other hand, were openly admitted to be matters for arrangement and compromise. Happily, Anglicans held in common with Catholics a large number of religious dogmas, and he could readily conceive that the doctrinal differences which still exist were more apparent than real. But it was best to be perfectly frank and definite. The kernel of the question of the reunion of Christendom consisted in the Roman claim that the Pope had received by Divine right authority to teach and govern the whole Church. The essence of the Anglican position was the negation of the Roman claim. Did the Divine Founder give to His Church a visible head upon earth, with power to teach, define, settle controversies, and govern? If this were rejected, there was no basis on which reunion was possible. He did not believe that in saying so he was throwing up the whole question of reunion. Many Anglicans were already prepared to meet them half-way, even on this subject of the Papal claims. After a discussion of the question of the validity of the Anglican orders, which, he said, had realy nothing to do with reunion, but which he had reason to believe would be thoroughly re-examined in Rome, the Cardinal said nations might be brought into communion with the Apostolic See either by individual conversion or by a corporate or national act of submission. He did not think the latter mode would be chosen by Providence for the conversion of the English people, who were individually and collectively marked by a singular independence of character. The Cardinal closed by urging on his hearers constant prayer for the conversion of England.

"THE CONVERSION OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING RACES."

According to the Rome correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" the pope is "preparing a new Encyclical which deals with the subject of the conversion of the English-speaking races. It will be a continuation of a former Encyclical, and is intended to complete the details of a comprehensive scheme. It is expected that Cardinal Vaughan will shortly pay another visit to Rome to consult with his Holiness on this subject."

THE EXECUTION OF MR. STOKES.

THE execution of Mr. Stokes is being looked upon in rather a serious light in German political circles, Mr. Curzon's declaration in the House of Commons having dispelled the idea fostered in the Belgian Press that the matter had been satisfactorily explained in London. It is pointed out that this is the first time that a European has been executed by the leader of an expedition in Africa as if he were a native.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent is informed that the German Government has made representations in Brussels indicating its strong disapproval of Capt Lothaire's precipitate action in regard to the execution of Mr. Stokes.

A Belfast correspondent states that Mr. Allan B. Stokes, brother of the trader hanged by the Congo State authorities, has authorised him to contradict the statement that he had lodged a claim for several thousand pounds as an indemnity. He says he will leave no stone unturned in order to discover if possible the person on whom to fix the blame for his brother's execution, but as regards any monetary claim he will leave that entirely in the hands of the British Government.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—SEPT. 13

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W H L Impey, BCS
Mr J Clark, BCS
Mr N G Cholmeley, BCS
Mr C V Harris, B
Mr W King B
Col J D Cruikshank
Lt-Col T H Mackenzie
Capt C H Powell
Surg-Lt-Col O Baker

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H G W Herron, BCS, 1 mo
Mr J B Fuller, BCS, 12 mos
Mr W Fraser, BCS, 2 mos
Mr R E Younghusband BCS, 3 days
Mr S C Hill, B, 2 mos
Mr A W Slater, B, 2 mos
Mr F G Maclean, B, 2 mos, and 7 days
Mr G S T Harris, B, 18 mos
Mr E Marshall, B, 2 mos
Mr W J Shew, B, 3 mos
Mr E R Parsons, B, 1 week
Mr G C Dodgson, Bo CS, 3 days
Mr F L Spratt, Bo, 2 mos
Col W H Hoskins, 1 mo
Capt F W P Macdonald, 1 mo
Capt W G H Stirling, 2 mos
Capt C J Corfield, 3 mos
Lieut A R Ditmas, 3 mos
Lieut J Talbot, 7 days
Lieut H W A Marson, 4 mos
Lieut C J Gunning, 3 mos
Lieut W G Lillingston, 3 mos
Lieut H M Grove, 3 mos
Lieut A Gardiner, 2 mos
Lieut H C E Dobbin, 3 mos
Engr G Kelly, 6 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr C A Wilkins, BCS
Mr R E Younghusband, BCS
Mr G Q Corbett, B
Mr H M Parish, B
Mr C J A Hoskins, B
Mr H B St Leger, B
Mr E C Barrett, B
Mr A H Gayer, B
Mr C J Rivett-Carnac, B
Mr E R Parsons, B
Mr C H Gordon, B
Mr F Meehan, B
Mr R G Kennedy, B
Mr E Baker, B
Mr R S Benson, MCS
Mr C G Dodgson, Bo CS
Mr R Giles, Bo
Mr J Adams, Bo
Brig-Genl G R Pennington, CB
Major RH Jennings
Capt L H Parry
Capt H B H Wright
Capt G C Atkinson
Capt C R Phillips
Capt F A Hoghton
Capt C Phillipps
Lieut A H T Rouse
Lieut C P Thompson
Hon Lieut G G Mackenzie
Surg-Lieut-Col M L Bartholomeusz
Surg-Capt J Penny
Surg-Capt A G Hendley
Comdr C F Oldham, RN
Condr A Perks
Condr W Duley

THE SHAHZADA IN PARIS.

IMPRESSIONS OF ENGLAND: THE MECCAN PILGRIMAGE.

THE SHAHZADA with his suite is staying at the Grand Hotel in Paris.

Sir Acquin Martin arrived in Paris on September 7. In the course of an interview with a representative of Reuter's Agency Sir Acquin described some of the impressions of England which Nazrullah Khan has received. Both the Ameer and the Shahzada (he said) have expressed their great gratification at the visit to Great Britain, and both have been touched by the cordiality and hospitality displayed by the people everywhere. The Shahzada has been profoundly impressed with the greatness of England, especially as shown by her manufactures and commerce, and the abundant signs of her peaceful prosperity.

His Highness has often remarked that Englishmen seem to be absorbed in their personal affairs and to take comparatively little interest in military matters. The average man, he has noticed with surprise knows nothing about handling a sword, and, apparently, does not even possess one. With regard to the military displays he has seen, the Shahzada felt that, although they were imposing as a spectacle, they afforded in themselves clear evidence of peaceful tendencies. He remarked in this connection:—"If the strength of England were maintained by fighting prowess alone the aspect of the troops would have been less decorative, but, no doubt, equally imposing to a prince of a military nation like my own." The Shahzada has on many occasions said to Sir Acquin Martin how greatly touched he was with his reception by the "Great Queen," for whom he has the deepest veneration. The kindness shown to him by all the members of the Royal Family and the responsible officers of the Crown has also profoundly impressed him. Questioned as to the probable political results of the visit, and concerning the Government's reply to the Ameer's request to be officially represented in London, Sir Acquin replied:—"There can be no doubt whatever that the Shahzada's visit will be productive of infinite good and be far-reaching in its effects. Regarding the Ameer's request, I cannot say more than that I do not doubt that when the moment is opportune the British Government will find a way to meet Abdur Rahman Khan's wishes." In conclusion, Sir Acquin said:—"I wish to say that the truths of the stories which have been published about the Shahzada, his doings, his relations with the Government, and also about his stay at Dorchester House, are not only untrue but absurd. His Highness did not come to England for pleasure alone. He was entrusted by his father with an important mission, and when that was completed he left. During his stay on the Continent—in fact, from the moment he left England until he again goes on board the Clive—he has ceased to be the guest of the Government."

The "British Medical Journal" understand that the Shahzada's route after leaving Marseilles will be in the first instance to Civita Vecchia for Rome; after visiting Rome he will probably take ship again either at Venice or Brindisi, and thence to Suez and Jeddah. It is the present firm intention of the Shahzada to make the pilgrimage to Mecca, which will occupy a fortnight to three weeks, so he will not pass through the Red Sea until the period of great heat is over. The dangers of health involved in a pilgrimage to Mecca have been fully put before the Shahzada:—

Mr. Ernest Hart has had the opportunity of communicating to him the reports of Jubbur Ali, a distinguished Mohammedan of Calcutta, who took part in a meeting of Mohammedans at Calcutta addressed by Mr. Hart in December last, and who has since made and interesting report to Sir Charles Elliott on the details of the pilgrimage and the dangers of quarantine at Camaran. The Shahzada is, however, fully resolved to make the pilgrimage, and no doubt the special precautions will be taken to ensure his freedom from ordinary risks will be effectual. He is, however, much interested in questions which have been put before him concerning hardships and dangers of quarantine at Camaran from which he will be happily exempt, and has remarked that he will be able now to see for himself and to form his own opinion. That which he will see, however, accompanied by special escort, freed from quarantine, and with every comfort which rank, wealth, and privilege can confer, will be very different from the experience of the ordinary pilgrim. As a result of the Shahzada's visit to England, a young Moslem doctor, Dr. R. Abdul-Ghani, who has been trained here, is shortly to proceed to Kabul. The Shahzada (it is stated) is anxious, on his return to Afghanistan, to send some Afghan boys to London to learn trades.

SAD DEATH OF THE ARCHDUKE LADISLAUS.

THE Archduke Ladislaus, who met with an accident while out shooting near Arad, on Sept. 2, and who was conveyed, on Sept. 4, to the Red Cross Hospital at Buda-Pesth, in order that, with his severe wounds, he might have the benefit of the highest surgical skill, died, on Sept. 6, of blood poisoning. The young Prince, who was only in his twentieth year, died in his mother's arms, after receiving the last Sacrament. The Archduke was hunting the wild boar, when suddenly (according to a "Standard" telegram) a wild cat passed him, and he fired and wounded the animal. He pursued it into a thicket, holding his gun by the barrel and dragging it after him, when he stumbled and his gun was discharged sending a bullet through his right thigh, and causing a cartridge he had in his pocket to explode and to set fire to his clothes. When his companions came up they found the Prince lying unconscious and bleeding profusely:—

One of the company had the presence of mind to attempt to stop the bleeding by tying two handkerchiefs round the injured limb. One or two local doctors were at once sent for from Arad, and on their arrival they appear to have grossly mismanaged the case. Being as it seems overawed at the idea of an Archduke suffering pain, they declared that the conveyance of the Prince to town on a stretcher was out of the question. They ordered a vehicle to be procured, and precious hours were lost by the operation of cutting down trees and clearing away the brushwood, so as to allow a cart to be brought to the spot where the Prince lay. It appears that large as Arad is, with dozens of doctors and several public hospitals, no place could be found in it suitable for the performance of the necessary operation of removing the splinters of bone, and otherwise attending to the Prince's serious injuries; for, if necessary, the first surgeons of the Hungarian capital could have been summoned thither by special train. Instead of this, the unfortunate young Prince was sent by train all the way to the Red Cross Hospital at Buda, much time being thus again lost. A third act of stupidity on the part of the doctors was performing the painful operation without narcotics, most probably because the operator was terrified at the thought of endangering the Archduke's life, for, without doubt, the wound was not properly cleansed.

The deceased Prince was a most amiable, intelligent, and good-hearted youth, adored by his parents and loved by his elder married brother and four sisters. He was also a favourite with the Emperor and Empress, who, at his cruel fate, are all deeply grieved. The family life of the deceased Prince's parents, the Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Clotilde, had hitherto been exceptionally happy, All its members are most popular in Hungary, and the public sympathy with the family in their bereavement is universal, and finds expression in touching terms.

The funeral of the unfortunate Archduke, which took place in Buda-Pesth, on Sept. 11, elicited a remarkable manifestation of popular sympathy, almost the whole of the inhabitants of the Hungarian capital turning out into the streets to show their sorrow at the untimely fate of the young Prince, and their condolence with the bereaved family.

THE ILL FORTUNE OF THE HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.

As the "Times" correspondent says, the House of Austria has been peculiarly unfortunate during the present generation in the violent deaths which various members of it have suffered:—

The Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, brother of the Emperor Francis Joseph, was shot in 1864. The Archduchess Mathilde, daughter of the late Archduke Albrecht, was burnt to death in 1867. The Archduke Rudolph, heir to the Throne, came to an untimely end six years ago. The Archduke Johann Salvator, familiarly known as Johann Orth, is believed to have been drowned off the Cape of Good Hope shortly afterwards. The Archduke William was killed by a fall from his horse last year; and now another accident has carried off one of the most promising among the junior members of the House of Hapsburg.

Great sympathy will be felt for the aged Emperor Francis Joseph, one of the most pathetic figures on the stage of European politics.

SENTENCE ON A LADY OF TITLE.

AT the Central Criminal Court, on Sept. 10, Frances Rose, Lady Gunning, fifty-three, pleaded guilty to several charges of forgery. For the prosecution it was stated that the prisoner, who was the widow of a baronet, a clergyman of the Church of England, had perpetrated the forgeries, which were principally of the name of her father, in connection with her management of a residential club for ladies in West Kensington, which had involved her in pecuniary difficulties. She had induced several ladies to invest money in shares of this club, only a small part of which was accounted for, and she had also betted on horse races. For the prisoner it was urged that she had embarked in the enterprise of the club without any experience, and that the money she had obtained by means of the forgeries had been used in keeping up the Club. Several witnesses were called to testify to the prisoner's good character. The Common Serjeant said she had resorted to systematic forgeries, which had resulted in serious loss to a large number of persons.—Sentence, twelve months' hard labour.

THE LORD MAYOR IN FRANCE.

The Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress were accorded a very warm welcome by the Parisians on their arrival, on Sept. 6, at the Gare du Nord and on their way through the city to the Grand Hotel. Sir Joseph and Lady Renals were much gratified by the cordiality of their reception.

SIR JOSEPH RENAL'S "MISSION."

One of the Paris journals reported a statement by Sir Joseph Renals to the effect that he had undertaken, through Baron de Courcel, certain "pourparlers" which might very likely result in M. F. Faure's paying a visit to the City of London. The "Times" Paris correspondent points out that it is not only improbable, but undesirable, that the President should visit this country without having an interview with the Queen.

The "Figaro," of Sept. 7, published an account of an interview with the Lord Mayor, who is stated to have said to a representative of the paper:—

People have been entirely mistaken regarding the object of my visit to President Faure. I am not a politician, I am not a diplomatist; and yet I have been represented as having come here to play the part of a diplomatist and as being charged with a political mission. The idea is ridiculous. This is exactly how my visit was brought about. I read in an English society paper that the President of the French Republic proposed to come to London; and, having discussed the matter with my colleagues, the members of the City Corporation, I conceived the idea of inviting M. Faure, in the name of the City, to be our guest at the Mansion House. This is quite apart from any invitation which the English Government may send to the President of the French Republic, and is in no way of the same nature. Given in this form and with this character, I hope that our invitation will be accepted.

INTERVIEW WITH THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

Sir Joseph Renals was received on Sept. 7 by M. Faure. He also visited Lord Dufferin, and attended a performance at the Theatre Francais. The official account of the Lord Mayor's visit to President Faure which is published in "Times," reads thus:—

In the course of his conversation with M. Felix Faure, the Lord Mayor, alluding to certain rumours recently current, said that he should not commit the impropriety of addressing an invitation to the President of the Republic, but he was directed by the City Corporation to inform M. Felix Faure that, if he ever came to London, the Corporation would feel itself greatly honoured by his agreeing to be its guest at the Mansion House, and that the sentiment of esteem unanimously cherished by it for France were a guarantee that the lustre of that reception would be unsurpassable. M. Felix Faure replied that he was glad that his passage through Paris had enabled him to receive the Lord Mayor before his departure for Bordeaux, and that he highly appreciated the sentiments expressed towards the French people and the President of the Republic by Sir Joseph Renals on behalf of the powerful City Corporation, but that the question of a visit to England was not at present opened, and could not be opened between the President of the Republic and the Lord Mayor.

SPEECH BY SIR JOSEPH RENALS AT BORDEAUX.

The Lord Mayor and his party arrived at Bordeaux in the evening of Sept. 9, and met with a splendid reception. Sir Joseph, at the conclusion of a banquet given in his honour at the Hotel de Ville by the municipality, said:—

I thank you for your magnificent reception, at once so friendly and generous. From the first moment I stepped upon your shores I have had extended to me that true kindness which is such a characteristic of your warm-hearted people. It is my privilege to claim French descent. My ancestors of two centuries ago were citizens of your great country, and no doubt were loyal and obedient to those in authority over them. This historic fact was present in my mind when I had the honour of visiting and speaking with the distinguished President of your great Republic. I could not help feeling that if I were not an Englishman I should like to live under such a ruler and leader of men. Though short the time he has occupied the Presidential chair, great and dignified as he is, his name lives in the history of his country, and the story of his beneficent sway will be written in the lives of men, and if he honours England with a visit, the City of London, representing the true feelings of our country, would give him a reception both hearty and sincere, which would convince any sceptical Frenchman that only friendly feeling prevails. Sir, I trust my visit to Bordeaux may be rightly interpreted as a tribute of goodwill and friendship which a representative Englishman is privileged and delighted to pay to a near neighbour and friendly Power, and this feeling of true friendship to your great Republic is held by all patriotic English whom I have the honour to know. A Lord Mayor knows nothing of politics or diplomacy. I speak only as a peace-loving Englishman having some knowledge of the feelings of many of my brethren who recognise the many interests we have in common with yourselves, and whose idea is that if rivalry must exist between the two nations then that rivalry should be of a peaceful, healthy, and commercial character, contributing to the prosperity of both nations. . . . I drink to the health of La Belle France; I drink to the health of your great Republic and your distinguished President, to your devoted and patriotic people, and, not the least of all, I drink to a continued comradeship and amity between France and England.

The Mayor of Bordeaux presented Sir. J. Renals with a medal struck in commemoration of his visit to Bordeaux and a history of the city stamped on the back with the arms of the Lord Mayor. M. Trarieux, Minister of Justice, announced that on his return to London the Lord Mayor would receive the Insignia of the Legion of Honour.

On Sept. 10 the Lord Mayor was present at a reception held in his honour in the Hotel de Ville at Bordeaux, when he was presented with an address of welcome by the members of the British Colony, and in acknowledging it expressed his satisfaction at having done something to draw closer the bonds of friendship between Great Britain and France. In the afternoon Sir Joseph Renals visited the Exhibition. On Sept. 11 the Lord Mayor started from Bordeaux on his excursion to the vineyards of Medoc. He has accepted an invitation to lunch with the President of the Municipality of Paris at the Hotel de Ville, on Sept. 15.

RUSSIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The "Turkestan Gazette" announces that, recognising the necessity of promoting the development of Russian commerce and interests in Western Mongolia, the Russian Ministry for foreign affairs has despatched a consular agent to Kobdo, in that Chinese province, where he is to make a stay of some duration.

Several Japanese merchants are shortly expected to arrive at Odessa from Japan, bringing with them a number of samples of the wares of their country. They will also visit Kieff, Moscow, and St. Petersburg, and will be accompanied by a Japanese interpreter well acquainted with the Russian language.

The "Times" Vienna correspondent writes:—

Official despatches received here from Japan set high value on the territory acquired by that Power through the late war. Besides its richness in sugarcane, camphor, tea, coffee, &c., the island of Formosa offers the advantage of an excellent field for Japanese emigration. The same account states that no sooner was peace concluded than a large number of enterprises were set on foot calculated to promote the economic development of the country. The national shipping trade is to be largely extended, and the construction of new railways will be energetically pushed forward. Numerous concessions have already been granted.

GERMAN PROJECTS.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" points out that Capt. Hanneken expressed himself to an interviewer in favour of the acquisition of territory by Germany in Eastern Asia, and during the last few days this question has once more come to the front in consequence of an article from the "Marine und Handelscorrespondenz," which has made its way through the German Press:—

The chief argument brought forward is that, as England is reported to be on the point of acquiring the island of Chusan as a "point d'appui" for her naval forces, Germany is bound to pursue a similar policy. Her trade with China, which is but little less important than that of England, requires the protection of a permanent squadron, which in its turn must have a territorial point of support.

"North German Gazette" remarks:—"We may be sure that our Government, even without being pressed thereto, is keeping an attentive eye on the facts under consideration, and that it will not omit to take those measures at the right moment which may be necessary in the national interests." Of more practical significance at present for the enterprise of Germany in the far East is the fact that the Central Association of German Manufacturers intends to publish a German industrial register in the Japanese language. The suggestion proceeded from the German Minister at Tokio. The Prussian Minister of Commerce requested the Central Association to take the matter in hand, and its inquiries so far have led to the belief that there is a good prospect of opening up the Japanese market to German trade. At a later period a similar catalogue is to be issued in Chinese.

The Berlin correspondent of the Standard telegraphs:—"I am authorised to deny all rumours to the effect that Germany intends to acquire a Colony or even a coaling station in China, as a 'compensation' for the acquisitions which Russia, France, and England are said to be seeking there."

A RISING AGAINST THE CHINESE.

The Chinese Government have (it is reported) despatched General Dun, well-known for his extreme severity, with 4,000 troops to suppress the rising of the Dungans on the borders of Western Siberia. Encouraged by the reports of the defeats inflicted on China by Japan, the Dungans recently broke out into revolt against the Chinese. As an insurrection had broken out in the neighbourhood of Kashgar, the Chinese authorities transferred the Dungan garrison from Faizabad to Khotan, and this step provoked the hostility of the natives.

KHAMA'S MISSION IN ENGLAND.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

The three Bechuana chiefs—Khama of Bamangwato, Bathoen of Bakwena, and Sebele of Bangwaketsi—arrived at Plymouth, on Sept. 6, to urge that their territory should not be absorbed by the Chartered Company of South Africa or by the Government of Cape Colony, but that their present independent privileges should be retained. They have since taken up their abode with the Rev. W. C. Willoughby (interpreter) in a quiet hotel not far from Liverpool-street Station. Their visit will probably extend over five or six weeks. Their reception by the Colonial Office was arranged for through Sir Hercules Robinson before they left South Africa. They hope, before leaving England, to be received by the Queen.

Khama and his companions had a long private interview, on Sept. 11, with Mr. Chamberlain at the Colonial Office. The three chiefs were accompanied by the Rev. W. C. Willoughby and the Rev. E. Lloyd, of the London Missionary Society. Mr. Chamberlain promised fully to consider the views and facts that had been laid before him, and to grant the chiefs another audience later in the autumn, undertaking in the meanwhile to protect their interests.

The following is a copy of the petition which Khama presented to Mr. Chamberlain:—

To the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies:—The petition of the undersigned chief and headmen of the Bagamangwato tribe, resident at Palapye, in the British Protectorate, humbly showeth that your petitioners have heard with alarm that their country is about to be placed under the government of the Chartered Company or under that of the Cape Colony. Your petitioners placed themselves under the British Government some years ago, believing that it was a wise and righteous Government, which would not oppress them simply because their skins are black, and they still wish to remain under the Government of the Great Queen. Your petitioners have heard that you are about to hand their country over to others because it costs you too much money to protect it. They see that you have spent much money in maintaining soldiers, who have done harm and not good in their country; and they would point out that no quarrels or disorderliness has ever occurred in their tribe to call for the interference of these soldiers. They know that it is necessary to have police for the punishment of those who do wrong, but they think the Government might withdraw the soldiers and save much money. The Government may place absolute reliance upon the loyalty and orderliness of your petitioners and upon their willingness to contribute towards the administration of their country. Your petitioners have offered on more than one occasion to pay hut-tax, and they venture to repeat the offer made by the chief to his Excellency the High Commissioner, in a letter dated Feb. 13, 1895, but your petitioners earnestly pray that Her Majesty's Government will not hand themselves over to the Chartered Company or the Cape Colony. Your petitioners do not know much about the Chartered Company, except that it does not protect the natives from the white man's liquor; but your petitioners have heard much of the injustice and oppression which the Chartered Company inflict upon the tribes who live in the north; and your petitioners fear very much lest they should be killed and eaten by the company. For your petitioners see that the company does not love black people; it loves only to take the country of the black people and sell it to others that it may see gain. Your petitioners have already given the company the right to dig for minerals in their country, and they say, "Let the company be satisfied with minerals and, as for us, let us, continue to be the children of the Great Queen." We are loyal subjects of the Great Queen, and our names are as follows: Khama, Chief Sekgome, his Heir Apparent.

Since their arrival in London the chiefs have been visited by a large number of persons positions, who have promised assistance in the object of their visit, and they declare themselves to have been "not only surprised but delighted" at the welcome they have received in this country, and say that they "never in their wildest moments thought they would have received such a hearty greeting." Invitations have poured in upon them from all the large provincial towns, and during the next few weeks they will spend their time in visiting the chief centres of British industry.

UGANDA RAILWAY.

SOME INTERESTING DETAILS.

Reuter's Agency has obtained from what is declared to be an authoritative source the following information with regard to the Uganda Railway:—The first 140 miles from Mombasa to Tzavo is over a plain with a very gradual rise, covered with mimosa scrub, along which no cuttings or embankments will be required. There are very few natives along this section except the Ndara Hills, the site of an old mission station. This part of the line traverses the Taro desert, one of the great drawbacks to a journey to Uganda in the dry season, sixty miles of waterless desert having to be covered. From Tzavo for another fifty miles to Kibwesi is the tsetse fly belt; it is easy ground, but rather more undulating than the first section. Several Mombasa merchants have stations for buying local grain, and there is on this part of the route an industrial mission founded by Sir William Mackinnon. The natives—the Wakamba—are entirely friendly and have never given trouble. The ground is covered with mimosa bush, and it is not possible to see for more than fifty yards on either side of the road. The engineering difficulties are practically nil.

At a point forty miles beyond Kibwesi the line branches off to the left of the caravan route, avoiding the station of Machako, and not rejoining the road until near Kikuyu, thus avoiding some very rough and difficult country which caravans have to encounter. Here the line runs over rolling prairie. There are a few Masai in the neighbourhood, but they would only attack single travellers. Otherwise the natives are friendly and are engaged by Mr. Ainsworth, the officer in charge of Machako, in road-making. After the line rejoins the caravan route near Kikuyu there is a sharp rise in the ground of 600ft. in a section of ten miles. This is the first engineering difficulty encountered. All this district is 6000ft. to 7000ft. above the sea-level and is very healthy. The Wakikuyu natives have never been so friendly as the Wakamba, but they are engaged as porters, and are gradually settling down. From this point the railway enters prairie and grass land covered with game, but practically uninhabited. A few years ago a certain number of Masai used to camp round Lake Naivasha and trouble the caravan route running along its shores, but lately none have been seen. For a further fifty miles the railway traverses an undulating country with no engineering difficulties. At Kidongoi there is a sharp descent of 500ft. From Lake Naivasha to Molo (450 miles from the coast) there is grass land; then the line enters a thickly-wooded country with a rise of 800ft. in fourteen miles. Here is Eldoma Ravine, the only serious obstacle along the route. The ravine has very steep banks 300ft. high, and is 300ft. in width. This will necessitate the construction of a good iron bridge. In the next ten miles there is a rise of 1,000ft. through the dense Subuyu forest, in which live some very wild people called the Wadarobo. They are absolute savages, who live by elephant hunting, but they are never seen. The climate here is very healthy, with cold nights. Emerging from the forest at about 150 miles from the Victoria Nyanza, the traveller meets rapidly undulating grass land to the borders of Kavirondo—a thickly populated and highly cultivated country, not very easy to traverse, being continual ridge and furrow, with tributaries of the Nzoia River to be crossed. From that point the line runs to the terminus at Berkeley Bay, forty miles distant, on the north-east shore of the lake over an easy country. It is intended that the train shall take eight days to do the entire journey. It will only run during the daytime, and strong permanent stations will be erected at the places where the train stops for the night. There are similar stations in India. In spite of statements to the contrary there is no fear of danger from natives, as at any time a part of twenty men can go easily to Uganda without being molested.

INDIAN RAILWAY POLICY.

A discussion on the railway policy of the Indian Government is going on in the *Times*. One correspondent, signing himself "Studens," says:—"Public opinion will, I venture to affirm, support a railway scheme only when that scheme will bear scrutiny from the standpoint of the Government. Will the project be of general advantage? No practical appeal to the public can be made from any other point of view." On the other hand "Indicus," this morning, declares that 'private enterprise in Indian railways cannot have a fair chance until the direct administration of railways by the Government of India is definitely abandoned. The effect of this system is that new projects are gauged not so much from their effect on the general welfare of the country affected, as by their influence on the revenue of existing State railways. The next step, or perhaps it should be the first step, is to adopt the suggestion of Sir H. Fowler by placing at the head of the Public Works of India a competent and practically permanent official, well versed, above all, in railway matters. The abolition of direct administration of railways by the State is the one thing to do if railways are to be made by private enterprise. The two systems cannot go on together."

YACHTING: VALKYRIE v. DEFENDER FOR THE AMERICA CUP.

A LAMENTABLE FIASCO.

The first of the series of races between the American yacht Defender and Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie III. took place, on Sept. 7, off New York, and resulted in a victory for Defender. The weather was wet and misty, and the sea rough, and the yachts, moreover, were seriously interfered with by excursion steamers and pleasure craft. Defender covered the course in 4hrs. 59min. 55sec. (corrected time), as against 5hrs. 8min. 44sec. taken by Valkyrie III. The official times were:—

Start.—Defender, 12h. 20min. 50sec.; Valkyrie, 12th. 20min. 46sec.

Outer Mark.—Defender, 3h. 36min. 29sec.; Valkyrie, 3h. 39min. 52sec.

Finish.—Defender, 5h. 21min. 14sec.; Valkyrie, 5h. 29min. 30sec.

Elapsed time.—Defender, 5h. 0min. 24 sec.; Valkyrie, 5h. 8min. 44sec.

Corrected time.—Defender, 4h. 59min. 55sec.; Valkyrie, 5h. 8min. 44sec.

The second race was sailed, on Sept. 10, over a triangular course, each leg being ten miles. The course was kept clear and there was more wind than on the 7th. Whilst manœuvring for position, just prior to the start Valkyrie's boom fouled Defender's topmast backstay, whereupon a protest was hoisted by the Yankee, but neither boat was recalled. Valkyrie crossed the line one minute and two seconds in advance of Defender, and leading throughout, won the race, amid great excitement, by forty-seven seconds. Times:—

Start (Official).—Valkyrie, 11h. 0min. 13sec.; Defender, 11h. 1min. 15sec.

First Mark.—Valkyrie, 12h. 58min. 15sec.; Defender, 1h. 2 min. 5 sec.

Finish (Official).—Valkyrie, 2h. 55min. 22sec.; Defender, 2h. 57min. 45sec.

Corrected Elapsed Time.—Valkyrie, 3h. 55min. 9sec.; Defender, 3h. 55min. 57sec.

After prolonged consideration the racing committee of the New York Y.C., on Sept. 11, announced that they sustained the protest made on behalf of the Defender, on the ground that Valkyrie in contravention of one of the racing rules, bore down on Defender and fouled her. This decision gives the race to Defender; but the committee subsequently stated that before giving their award they had endeavoured to effect a mutual arrangement between the yachts, but that the owners of each preferred that the committee should pass judgment on the protest. The general feeling both of the Press and the public in the United States was against the race being credited to the Defender, and a rumour was current that the owner of that yacht would refuse to take it. The captain of each yacht insists that the other was to blame for the foul.

The third race between the Defender and the Valkyrie for the America Cup, which was to have taken place yesterday (Sept. 12), resulted in a fiasco. The two yachts were at the starting point shortly after 11 a.m., being accompanied and surrounded by a larger crowd of excursion steamers and other craft than on either of the previous occasions. At 11-20 a.m. the signal for starting was given. The Defender was first over the line, and the Valkyrie also started, but immediately returned, and hoisted a flag indicating that she surrendered the race. It was at first understood that the reason for this was that as she was starting a large schooner pilot boat came directly across to windward of her and "blanketed" her; but it was subsequently stated that in withdrawing from the race Lord Dunraven was acting in accordance with the terms of a letter he had given the racing committee of the New York Yacht Club after the return of the yachts on the previous night, with a request that it should not be opened until after decision had been come to on the protest lodged by Defender. In this letter Lord Dunraven informed the committee that he declined to sail Valkyrie any more in the circumstances which had prevailed during the first two races. He declared that in his opinion it was "exceedingly dangerous" to attempt to start two such large vessels as the Valkyrie and the Defender in such a confined space and amongst moving steamers and big boats, and he announced that he "would no further risk the lives of his men or his ship." Apart from the danger, he pointed out that racing, as a test of the relative merits of the competing yachts was absurd in such conditions. At the start for the first race the crowd of vessels prevented those on board the Valkyrie from seeing the mark-boat or telling when they were near the line. In both races the yacht was greatly hampered by steamers, and in the reach home in Tuesday's race, while eight or nine steamers were to windward of her, "a block of steamers," steamed level with her and close under lee. "I sailed nearly the whole of the distance," writes Lord Dunraven, "in tumbling broken water, in a heavy wash from those steamers." These obstacles to a fair race, Lord Dunraven, reminds the committee, were not unforeseen. He had urged upon them the desirability of having the races off Marblehead, or in some other place where a clear course might reasonably be hoped for, but they had not assented to his suggestion. According to a written statement handed to a news agency, Lord Dunraven would appear to have had some further communication with the committee. It is said that he requested them to postpone yesterday's race in order to make arrangements for holding it in the clear water. The committee were unable to comply with this proposal, and he then informed them that he should not go over the course yesterday. He, at the same time, recognised that the committee had done all in their power to keep a clear course.

Some unfavourable comments on Lord Dunraven's action have already been indulged in.

Mr. Iselin, the owner of the Defender, is said to have offered yesterday morning to resail Tuesday's race.

One of the committee, speaking officially after Lord Dunraven's letter had been considered, announced that if the overcrowding which had marked the previous races were repeated yesterday there would be no contest. He added that he "could not condemn too severely the attitude taken by the pleasure boats." It seems that the committee possess no effective means of regulating the excursion craft.

FRENCH VIEWS ON BRITISH ARMY REFORMS.

The *Gaulois* has interviewed M. Francois Deloncle, the Duke de Broglie, and Sir Charles Dilke, who is now staying in Paris, upon the forthcoming reforms in the British Army, especially in reference to the appointment of Lord Wolesley to the post of Commander-in-Chief. The Duke de Broglie said:—

I know absolutely nothing as to the present condition of the British Army, or as to the reforms which, according to newspaper report, are contemplated by the new Commander-in-Chief. Whatever these measures may be, I do not believe that they are calculated to alter in any way the judgment passed upon the British Army by Marshal Bugeaud, who had encountered it in the field under the First Empire. He used to say that the British infantry was the first in the world, only there was not much of it. I do not believe that as regards quality it has deteriorated, or that, so long as the system of voluntary enlistment prevails, it can be much increased as regards numbers.

M. Francois Deloncle said he did not believe in England ever adopting the conscription or remodelling her Army on the Continental system. But he thinks that England is paralysed as regards military action by Egypt, which he describes as a heavy clog upon her.

Sir Charles Dilke asserted that our garrisons at Gibraltar, Halifax, the Cape, and a few other stations would have to be strengthened in case of war:—

Our home Army is heterogeneous, very weak in field artillery, and, according to English, French, and German military writers, hardly deserves to be called an army in the modern sense of the term. But the tendency of public opinion is not to give more importance to the Army than to the Navy—quite the reverse. We are increasing the Navy Budget and leaving the Army Budget untouched. But to imagine that it can enter into the intentions of our military authorities to resort to the conscription implies utter ignorance of the military requirements and the political position of the British Empire.

Charges were heard at Lowestoft on September 2nd, arising out of the capture of the Belgian trawler Zelust, which, it was stated, was boarded while she was illegally fishing within the three-mile limit, and the crew were further charged with resisting the Coastguardsmen in the execution of their duty. The defendant were Pierre Ardsen, skipper of the trawler, and Jacques van Slembroech and Leopold Burke, members of the crew. The evidence showed that the Belgians refused to throw a rope to the Coastguards' boat, and one of the Guards then jumped aboard the trawler, whereupon a Belgian struck him in the mouth. Others of the Coastguardsmen who succeeded in getting aboard the trawler were also struck, and the Zelust's crew used menaces to prevent the Coastguard from taking the vessel's bearings. Ultimately, the Zelust was found to be one and-a-quarter mile from shore. After a sitting of five hours, the following fines were imposed by the Court:—On the skipper £10 for illeged fishing and £3 for resisting the Coastguardsmen, with costs, and on the other two men fines of £1 each. The solicitor for the Belgians intimated that he would appeal against this sentence.

Rowland's Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

THE CHANCES OF BIMETALLISM.

LETTERS FROM MR. BALFOUR AND MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Balfour, in reply to a correspondent who drew his attention to the alleged distortion of his reply in the House of Commons to Sir John Leng's question on the subject of an international monetary conference, has written as follows:—

10, Downing-street, Sept.—Dear Sir,—I know not why persons interested in the subject should be, as you say they "are perplexed at my supposed change of attitude towards the question of international bimetallism" for no such change of attitude has taken place. The terms of my answer in the House of Commons, which has given rise to so much unnecessary discussion, explicitly stated opinions which I have long held, and which I thought that all bimetallists held also. The answer was textually as follows, except that I have numbered the propositions it contains for convenience of reference.—"(1) I am, as I have always been, strongly in favour of international agreement, but (2) I have no right to pledge my colleagues on the subject; nor (3) have I any grounds for thinking that such an agreement would at the present moment be the result of an international conference; (4) A second abortive conference would be a serious misfortune." "No. 1 is a mere re-enumeration of my belief in the advantages of an international agreement; 2 is a statement which I have constantly made before in public; four appears to be self-evident. It is only as regards the subject dealt with in 3 that any difference of opinion may possibly be found among bimetallists. In my judgment, however, there is but little prospect of a conference succeeding unless the Governments who are to be represented at it come to some kind of understanding on the main points at issue before the conference assembles. No such understanding unfortunately at present exists, and until it does exist a conference would probably do more harm than good.—I remain, yours faithfully, Arthur James Balfour.

In reply to a letter from Mr. George Peel, soliciting his opinion as a matter of public interest upon the bimetallist agitation, and inviting him to join the association formed in the City of London to resist the movement, Mr. Gladstone says his opinions on bimetallism were declared about two-and-a-half years ago in the House of Commons, when he held a responsible position:—

They remain wholly unaltered, and the disapproval with which he regards all efforts to bring about the proposed change would be warmer that it actually is if he did not regard them as passing humours of the hour, doomed to nullity and disappointment. With regard to practical politics of any kind, he is no better or worse than a mere name; but he heartily wishes well to the association mentioned by Mr. Peel. He regards with pleasure the attitude of the City of London on this subject, and all the more because he is convinced that if it stands firm no power which bimetallism commands or is likely to enlist, will be able to overcome it.

THE OUTRAGES IN CHINA.

NUMEROUS ARRESTS, BUT NO SENTENCES.

The leader of the attack on the missionary station at Ku-cheng and the initiator of the massacre has been arrested. In all 130 persons have been arrested and twenty-three convicted, but no sentences have been pronounced, as the Viceroy of Fo-kien claims the right to review the evidence.

AN INDEPENDENT INQUIRY.

It is officially annouced in Washington that the United States Government has decided to make an independent investigation into the Cheng-tu riots.

LETTERS FROM THE REV. E. O. WILLIAMS.

Two letters were received by a resident of Leeds, Mr. Crabtree, from an English clergymen in China—the Rev. Edward O. Williams, who was formerly vicar of St. Stephen's Church, Burmantofts, near Leeds. Mr. Williams relinquished his living at Burmantofts some few years ago and went out as a missionary in China, under the Rev. Hudson Taylor, of the China Inland Mission. In the first of the two letters (quoted in the "Times" of Sept. 10) he gives a graphic account of the the recent attacks on one of the mission stations in China, and tells the story of his own narrow escape from death, describing the exile himself and others from the station.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SECRET "SOCIETIES."

Mr. Williams expresses in his second letter thankfulness that the missionaries have had the opportunity of testifying to the truth before the mandarins and other officials, and says they might live in the country twenty or thirty years without having such an opportunity:—

At the capital all the prayer-houses were demolished. The smashing of the glass sounded terrible. Repairs were rapidly proceeding. In all the exile from the place lasted a forthnight, and at the end, when the storm had blown over, the officials welcome the missionaries back; "they were very nice and kind and seemed to do all they could for us" says Mr. Williams, and he adds that it was the intention of the missionaries to go on just as before, with the view of showing what God could do and that they did not fear the officials. As to the cause of the riot, the mandarins set down the blame to the country people who came to the festival of "the god of diseases," but it seemed rather to be a determined effort to get rid of the foreigners. If so probably the secret societies, who were the curse of the country, were at the bottom of it.

THE SEDAN CELEBRATIONS.

IMPERIAL THANKS TO THE NATION.

The Emperor William has issued a rescript thanking all who have taken part in the recent celebration of the anniversary of Sedan. He says:—

It filled me with satisfaction to see with what enthusiasm the German people of almost every class celebrated the regeneration of the German Empire, and how it has again been brought home to all minds for what marvellous achievements with the visible aid of God we have to thank the wise guidance of the aged hero Empire, William the Great, his illustrious allies, his eminent councillors, his tried generals, and brave troops. He concludes by expressing a hope that—A people which thus honours its dead and is so mindful of its past will ever stand loyally by Emperor and Empire, and will know how to resist those unpatriotic enemies of the Divine system of order in the world who, even in these days of national enthusiasm, have dared to raise their heads, and have not hesitated to insult the memory of the Great Emperor and to offend thereby the German people in its noblest associations and feelings.

The "Times" Berlin correspondent says that this language will certainly be construed as expressive of a desire for special legislation against subversive tendencies.

THE KAISER AND THE SOCIALISTS.

The arrest is reported of another editor of a Social Democratic journal, and the confiscation of more German papers of the same class, for references to the Emperor William.

DEPARTURE OF ASHANTEE AMBASSADORS.

The British and African Steam Navigation Company's Royal Mail steamer Bathurst, which left the Mersey on September 7, for West Africa, had amongst her passengers two of the ambassadors from Coomassie. These were Kudjoe Tugoo and Ackambon Dabban, the former being the armour-bearer of the King of Coomassie and the latter the sword-bearer. Both officials are bound to Cape Coast Castle, and are to report to their Sovereign the result of the mission up to the time they left. This result seeing that the British authorities have refused to recognise them is tantamount to failure. It is now about six months since the ambassadors reached England, and it is stated the remainder of the mission, who are now in London, will be remaining in this country over the winter. By the Bathurst Judge Moore, of the Royal Niger Company, was a passenger to Akassa.

The statement is one of the papers that Mr. F. C Burnand, the editor of *Punch*, was once the inmate of a Roman Catholic monastery in Bayswater, reminds a writer in the *Realm* of the incident which he believes caused the discovery that the humourist had no vocation for a religious life. When Burnand was a novice he was made to scrub the floors and clean the windows like the others. But he was not at all amenable to discipline, and strongly objected to the performance of these menial duties. On one occasion, when he was told to clean a window, he pretended that he did not know how. The good-natured Father Superior showed him by opening the window himself, getting on the ledge, and beginning to wash it. Burnand, struck by a happy thought, shut down the window, and left the poor Father out on the ledge for some time, to the edification of irreverent passers-by.

The late M. Pasteur was a member of innumerable learned societies, and decorated by most of the crowned heads of the Continent. Personally, he carried his seventy years well, and might be termed a good-looking man. He was a close cut, pointed beard, and the gold-rimmed *pince-nez* that he habitually wore gave him a somewhat academic look. He walked with a limp caused by a severe attack of paralysis many years ago, from which he had never altogether recovered. The scientific opinion of his labours may be summed up in the words of Professor Huxley, who says that "Pasteur's discoveries suffice of themselves to cover the indemnity of five millions of francs paid by France to Germany."

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, SEPT. 10.

4th Dragoon Guards—Lieut T F N Jones to be Captain, vice M McNeill, seconded.

5th Dragoon Guards—Major W J Mackeson retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity; Capt J H Aspinwall to be Major, vice W J Mackeson.

8th Hussars—Lieut L Sandwith to be Captain, vice P Langdale, seconded.

10th Hussars—Captain and Brevet Major R H F W Wilson is seconded for service on the Staff; Super Capt H Alexander to be Captan, vice Brevet Major R H F W Wilson.

20th Hussars—Lieut Col Miles, Lord Beaumont, on completion of four year's service in command of the regiment, is placed on retired pay; Major and Brevet Lieut Col W J Irwin, to be Lieut Col vice Miles, Lord Beaumont. The following Captains to be Majors:—H Graham, vice Brevet Lieut Col W J Irwin, and W D Whatman, on augmentation. Lieut H Wiltshire, to be Captain, vice H Graham; Capt H Wiltshire retires on retired pay; Lieut E Witham, from 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Captain, vice H Wiltshire; Lieut A O Jacob, to be Captain vice W B Whatman.

Royal Artillery—Lieut Col and Brevet Col J Keith, DSO, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant Colonel, is placed on retired pay; Lieut Col C Russell and Major C F Magrath retire on retired pay; Capt H A Chapman to be Major, vice C F Magrath; Captain T F Bushe, from the Seconded List, to be Captain, vice H A Chapman; Capts A J Pollock and W A Perse retire from the Service, receiving gratuities. The following officers are seconded:—Lieut H W Bowen, for service in the Indian Ordnance Department; A J Peile, for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery in India; and C W Stulpnagel for service with the Hyderabad Contingent. The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—A H Webb, H C W Godfrey, M R F Courage, C N Buzzard, J J Hanks.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—Capt W Douglas to be Major vice V A Farquharson, placed on temporary half pay; Lieut I F F Gardiner to be Capt, vice W Douglas. The following Second Lieuts to be Lieuts:—A F Hislop, Probationer Indian Staff Corps, vice I F F Gardiner, and G H F Wingate, to complete establishment.

Buffs (East Kent Regt)—Capt A J W Allen to be Major, vice A C Jackson, promoted Lieut Col on half pay; Lieut B R K Tarte to be Capt, vice B A Holme, promoted; Sec Lieut F Godfrey Faussett to be Lieut, vice B R K Tarte.

Norfolk Regt—Capt A C Becher to be Major, vice F A Currie, promoted Lieut Col on half pay; Capt W H Besant is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Lincolnshire Regt—Lieut H E Walter to be Capt, vice W L Cox, promoted; Sec Lieut S W Burton to be Lieut, vice H E Walter.

East Yorkshire Regt—Capt E F Gosset to be Major, vice F S Allen, promoted; Super Capt B Harrison to be Capt, vice E F Gosset.

Leicestershire Regt—Super Capt W S Melvill to be Capt vice L A de V Maunsell, retired.

King's Own Scottish Borderers—Sec Lieut R M Limond, to be Lieut, vice H M Leet, seconded for special extra regimental employment.

Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt)—Capt F J De Gex to be Adjutant, vice Capt C V Humphrys, who has vacated that appointment.

Hampshire Regt—The following Second Lieuts to be Lieuts—C F Connell, Probationer Indian Staff Corps, vice F H Norie, seconded; S A Delme Radcliffe to complete establishment.

South Staffordshire Regt—The appointment of Lieut R M Ovens as Adjutan is antedated to June 6, 1895.

Dorsetshire Regt—Lieut C A Rowley to be Captain, vice W J Bonus, seconded.

Sherwood Forester (Derbyshire Regt)—Capt F L Evans to be Major, vice E C Dowse, promoted.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Capt C S Kincaid to be Major, vice G O Smith, promotted; Lieut R T Gray to be Captain, vice F M Hext, seconded; Sec Lieut W G B Phibbs to be Lieutenant, vice R T Gray.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Lieut H P Moulton Barrett to be Captain, in succession to Major A Wilson, Commandant Colonial Forces, Western Australia; Sec Lieut J Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice H P Moulton Barrett.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)—Major J G Delancy to be Lieut Colonel, vice Brevet Col A S Woods, placed on half pay.

Royal Munster Fus—Sec Lieut F R Brown to be Lieutenant vice G A C Webb, appointed Adjutant.

Royal Dublin Fus—Sec Lieut H M Shewan to be Lieutenant vice S L Paterson, deceased.

Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)—Capt F E Lawrence is seconded for service on the East African mainland; Lieut P L K B Oliphant to be Captain, vice H H Wilson, seconded the promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut J D Heriot Maitland is antedated to June 24, 1895 vice P L K B Oliphant; Sec Lieut E G Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice E Loscelles resigned; Lieut B G R Oldfield, from 7th King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Sec Lieutenant, vice J D Heriot Maitland.

Staff—Major Gen H Le Geary, C B R A, to be a Major General on the Staff to command the troops in the Belfast District, vice Major Gen C J Moorsom, appointed to command a First Class District in India; Capt F B Buist Sparkes, A S C, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, vice Lieut Col F D Noake, A S C, retired; Capt. B St J Le Marchant the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt), to be a District Inspector of Musketry, vice Capt J E B Martin, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Army Medical Staff—Surg Capt A L H Dixon retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Army Pay Dept—Staff Paymr and Hon Major S Churchill is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel. The following Paymasters and Honorary Captains are granted the honorary rank of Major:—A G B Stubbs and G Duberly.

Brevet—Lieut Col H G Grant, Assistant Adjutant General, Punjab, to be Colonel.

Memoranda—Col and Hon Major Gen A B Tulloch, C B, C M G, half pay, is placed on retired pay. Col T Van Straubenzee, C B, R A, is placed on retired pay. Col T Prickett, Assistant Adjutant General, Bengal, from Lieutenant Colonel, half pay, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. Lieut Col J K Trotter is placed on half pay, on vacating the appointment of Deputy Assistant Adjutant General at Headquarters. Qmr and Hon Lieutenant W Robinson, R A, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Subadar Major Abdul Aziz Khan, Sardar Bahadur, late 21st Madras Infantry, is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

Reserve of Officers—Capt A A Gardner (Major and Hon Lieut Colonel, late 4th the South Wales Borderers) resigns his commission. Capt W Morrison (Major and Hon Lieut Colonel, late 3rd Royal Irish Rifles) resigns his commission. A W N Thacker, Esq, late Sec Lieut the Prince of Wale's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt), to be Second Lieutenant.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—C W Bellairs, to Defiance (Sept 7); O F Gillet (N), to Vulcan; N F Ferris (R N R), to Resolution; R F Parker, to Hood; M H Hodges, to Volage, all to date Sept 9; B C Barber, to Tamar (May 29); H M Doughty, A W Craig, F W Caulfield, G H Baird, W Henderson, W S Nicholson, E G Lowther Crofton, A C H Smith, A G Smith, J E Drummond, H R Veale, and A E M Chatfield, to Excellent; H G Vereker, T P Bonham, F L Field, C R Acklom, C W G Cranford, and A E Phillips, to Vernon (Sept 30).

Midshipman—A C Dewar, to Lion (Sept 7).

Staff Engineer—A I London, to Sappho (Sept 4).

Chief Engineer—S Rawling, to Scout, undated.

Engineers—W J Ludgate, to Melita; G T Patterson (a) to Sappho (Sept 24); T P Jackson, to Hunter (Sept 9).

Assistant Engineers—A P S Spencer, to Scout (Sept 24); E M Foster, temporary, to Scout, undated.

Staff Surgeons—D T to Hoskyn to Boscawen (Sept 9); J A McAdam, to Grafton, undated.

Surgeons—W J Colborne to Icarus; S H Youel, to Ruby; E C Cridland, to Devonport Dockyard, all to date Sept 24.

Gunners—J Reed, to Hecla (Sept. 5); R Purdie, to Camperdown; H Bennett, to Thames; S Crocombe, to Blonde; T Cahill, to Sappho; E H Baldwin, to Shannon (Sept 10); W H Starling, to Scout; A Turton, to Victory (Sept 24); M I Delany to Urgent; W H Donovan, to Victory.

Boatswains—G Offord (a), to Malabar (Aug 31); J Riley, to Thunderer (Sept 2); J H Drew, to Tyne (Sept 3) all for quarter deck duties; J H Evans, to Vernon; A Prince, to Raven; E J Case, to Repulse (Sept 5); T McCarthy, to Colossus; W T Taylor, to Victory; T Harris, to Pembroke.

Carpenters—G Reeves, to Malabar; J E Elstone, to Eclipse.

COASTGUARD.

Lieutenant—A H Oliver, to Galatea, for coastguard at Wells (Oct 1).

Surgeon and Agent—W E Dawson, to Walton on the Naze (Sept 9).

NAVY GAZETTE.

Admiralty, Sept 4 1895—In accordance with provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of May 3, 1888, Chief Officer of Coastguard E Barter has been granted the hon rank of Lieut on retirement (Aug 1).

Sept 9—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of July 21, 1876, Com W T Down has been allowed to assume the rank of Captain on the Retired List, having attained fifteen years' seniority.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Col Commandant N F Way, C B, is placed on the Retired List on expiration of command under the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council, Nov. 29, 1881, and to have the honorary rank of Major General on retirement; Col Sec Commandant E Lee Rose to be Colonel Commandant, vice Way, retired.

DAILY IMPORTS.—September 30.

From Glasgow.

Clan Macnab s—29 cases whisky, N N Bhoya.

From London.

Lobelia s—8 cases biscuits, Edulјee Nusserwanjee; 22 cases oilmenstores, and 2 cases table salt, and 4 cases cheese Edulјee Bezonjee; 400 cases provisions, Army Navy Co-operative Society; 3 cases medicine, V Bhicka and Co.

Coromandel s—45 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 4 cases medicine, M Amersey and Co; 11 cases medicine, Madon Sons and Co; 7 cases chemicals, L Bhanjee.

Deepdale s—10 cases brandy, Croft Mody and Co.

From Hamburg.

Benares s—3 hogsheads rectified spirits, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji.

Canton s—1 qr-cask brandy, M Russee and Co.

Europa s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Pestonjee Maneckjee.

Baria s—5 cases medicine, V Nathoo and Co.

From Rotterdam.

Coromandel s—2 cases schnapps and 3 cases geneva, Edulјee Bezonjee.

From Antwerp.

Baria s—48 cases candles, A Sakalchand.

From Trieste.

Imperator s—55 cases glassware, R Ditmar; 17 cases glassware, Essa Hajee Aboobuker; 75 bottles quick silver, R Purshotum; 15 cases glassware, Rahim Samjee; 14 bales printing papers, Maneckjee Burjorjee; 16 cases writing and printing papers, K Abdool Hoosein.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 30.

For Liverpool.

Eden Hall s—1,207 cwts oil cake, Thos H Moore and Co; 74 bales wool, Mohidina Lalljee; 525 cwts myrabollams, Wagjee Becher; 250 bales wool, Gokuldas Tooleedass; 30 bales wool, C Kessowjee; 53 bales wool, A Jaffer.

For London.

Coromandel s—4,003 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 3,070 cwts castor seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 135 cwts buffalo horns, Peerbhoy Damjee; 70 cwts deer horns, and 17 bales hides, J M Rihimtoola; 54 cwts deer horns, R Canjee; 19 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 1 bale hides, H Jamall; 4,000 cwts linseed, Nanaee Khairaz and Co; 121 cwts colombo roots, Mohdina Lalljee; 13 bales hides, G H Suchedina; 6 cases nutmegs and 1 case mother of Pearl shell, A C Mahomed; 1 bundle woolen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

For Hull.

Mikado s—2,001 cwts myrabollams, Wagjee Becher.

For Marseilles.

Eden Hall s—8,000 cwts castorseed, Nanaee Khairaz and Co.

For Trieste.

Imperator s—58 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 2 cases tea, Mahler and Rascher.

Gisela s—2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Venice.

Gisela s—650 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Letimbro s—800 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 75 bales twist, Fleming Shaw and Co; 150 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

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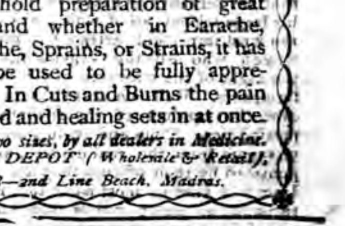

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HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
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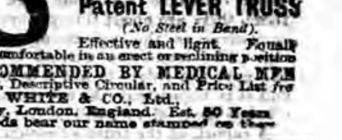

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

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Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
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For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

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A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

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KOKO FOR THE HAIR
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WILL SURELY INCREASE THE GROWTH OF HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES.

Koko for the Hair is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, eradicates dandruff, prevents hair from falling, is the most cleanly of all hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless. It is particularly cooling and refreshing, and specially adapted for a hot climate.

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I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and Chemical Analysis a sample, purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of Wholesale Druggists, of the preparation known as "Koko for the Hair." I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce "Koko for the Hair" a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

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On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphedyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile Imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.

GUARANTEED HARMLESS.
A PLASTIC EMOLLIENT CREAM
"VINOLIA"
FOR THE SKIN
BLONDEAU & CIE.
LONDON DEPOT
Ryland Road, LONDON, N.W.
FOR Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites. Rash &c.

Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

TRADE MARK

REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

Sole Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE **OUTSIDE WRAPPER** *of every Bottle of the* **ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE**

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester;
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents: GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

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Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,

W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the Corks and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

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The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

"G.B."

FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES

FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.

WHISKY.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

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55 YEARS OF SUCCESS.
GREAT PRIZE
International Exhibition, Lyons, 1894.

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58 AWARDS.
2 GOLD MEDALS,
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VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.
INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.
A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.
IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.
IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.
Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.
See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLES.
Apply to Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay, Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co. PARIS.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR
Boots, Shoes, Harness,
AND ALL
Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

Apply a small quantity of Paste to the Saddle or Harness with the end of a stiff brush, then use the other part of the Brushhead it will produce a fine Polish, which by a light rub with a soft cloth will become Brilliant and resist Water

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID
Or Self-shining Jet.

JET BLACK OIL
FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

Collects the 'FUR'
In KETTLES,
KITCHEN
BOILERS,
AND
PIPES.

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*
Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
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"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*

"The OWL PEN *par excellence* the Ladies' Pen."—*Court Journal.*

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Sold by all Stationers.

MELLIN'S FOOD

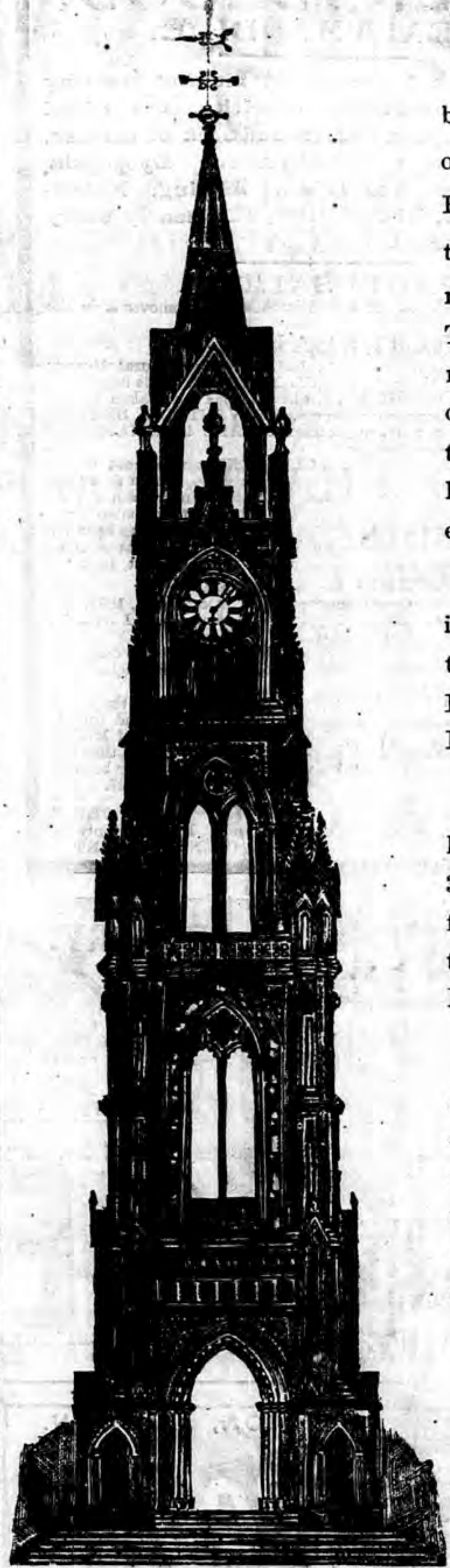
Is not Farinaceous and is entirely free from Starch and Cane Sugar.

When added to diluted Cow's Milk it produces a complete and perfect diet, adapted for the strong as well as for the sickly babe. MELLIN'S FOOD supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into A PERFECT FOOD FOR THE YOUNGEST INFANT.

Mellin's Food may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India. Samples and Directions for use printed in Native Languages, together with a pamphlet on the "Feeding and Care of Infants," can be had on application to the following Wholesale Agents in India:—

Bombay—LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & Co. *Madras*—OAKES & Co. *Calcutta*—MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co
Rangoon—LATHAM BLACK & Co. *Karachi*—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

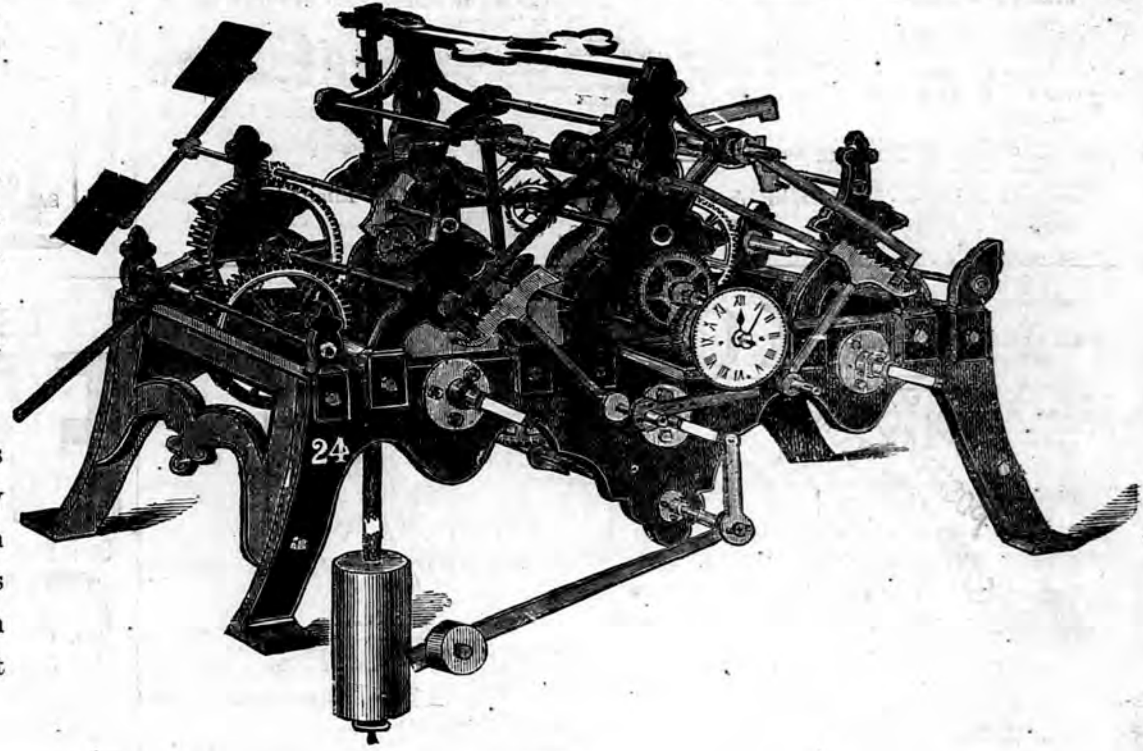
MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LIMITED, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.



TOWER AND TURRET CLOCKS.

The Illustration illustrates the handsome CLOCK TOWER, erected by the joint subscriptions of the Hindus and Mahomedans of the district of Aligarh, and has been named after the local Collector, Mr. J. H. Harrison, I.C.S. The Tower is a lofty and extremely handsome building in the Gothic Style, built in the main of brick, but with facings of admirably carved stone. The Clock has four opal dials of 6 feet diameter each. There is a dead beat escapement, and all the wheels are of best gun metal. The four sets of gilt hands are balanced inside. The weight of the bells is 9 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., and the Clock chimes the quarters on two bells, and strikes the hours on a third bell. It is an eight-day Clock. The Clock, which is the gift of a local native magnate, was set up and supplied by ourselves. We have now on hand, for immediate supply, an exactly similar Clock. Every part of which has been manufactured in England. The price is Rs 5,500.

We manufacture Tower Clocks up to any size desired, with one, two or four dials from 3 feet to 20 feet in diameter, which can be illuminated, if required, and made to strike the hours, and chime the quarters on bells up to any weight and calibre. Prices ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 10,000.



We also make smaller, lighter, silent Clocks, with 3 feet dial, suitable for fixing over stables or entrance gateways from Rs. 450 to Rs. 750.

Enquiries and orders should be accompanied by a plan and elevation, with notes of all measurements relating to the part such as thickness of wall, height of chamber space, &c.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

Schweitzer's **COCOATINA** The Best and Purest COCOA

Good morning

HAVE YOU USED
PEARS' SOAP?

DISINFECT

WITH

"SANITAS"
DISINFECTING
POWDER

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

"SANITAS" POWDER is non-poisonous and fragrant, and generates (by slow evaporation) the active oxygenated and aromatic healthful vapours of Pine and Eucalyptus Forests.

1.—Place in saucers about the room.
2.—Keep about a table-spoonful in all chamber utensils.
3.—Keep a tin for use in every closet.
4.—Sprinkle it over all drains twice a week.
5.—Place about a table-spoonful in all spittoons.
6.—Sprinkle it freely about stables, kennels, cow sheds, pig sties, poultry houses, rabbit hutches, farm yards, market places, factories, urinals, ash bins, &c.
7.—For disinfecting walls, ceilings, cattle trucks and slaughter-houses, make the powder into a wash or milk by admixture with water and apply it in that form.
8.—Use it for scrubbing the floors of hospitals and workhouses, and the decks of ships.

PRICE OF THIS TIN,
1/-

THE SANITAS CO., LTD.,
THREE COLT LANE,
BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.

"'Sanitas' is a valuable disinfectant, having certain advantages over all others."—MEDICAL PRESS & CIRCULAR.
"'Sanitas' now enjoys general favour as a disinfectant."—LANCET.
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BATHCATE & CO., Chemists, CALCUTTA.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

LADIES! Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your

KNITTING, EMBROIDERY,

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.
Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.
Mention this Paper.

FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.
AT FIRST COST,
DIRECT from the SPINNERS.
Prices and Samples Post Free.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless! Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
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